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EXERCISES

ON THE

ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, IDIOMS,

AND SYNONYMS,

OF THE

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

BY

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DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR SELF INSTRUCTORS.

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The AUTHOR teaches and translates the SPANISH, FRENCH, and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, upon the usual Terms, either abroad or at No. 39, Friday-street, Cheapside.

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ERRATA.

Page 23, line 23, for *malo*, lose, read *málo*, prefixed, lose.
—— 47, —— 10, for *dar* read *dió*.
—— 48, —— 30, for *empeñamos* read *nos empeñamos*.

Richard & Arthur Taylor, Printers' Court, Shoe Lane.

PREFACE.

THE nature and object of Exercises on Grammar are too well understood, and their utility and importance in elucidating or fixing, by practical application, the rules and principles of a language, too highly appreciated, to require any explanation, or to render much apology necessary for the introduction of the present small volume.

That there are already in circulation several books of Spanish Exercises, some of them possessing considerable merit, the writer does not mean to deny; but he begs leave to observe that, as these have been adapted exclusively, or more particularly, to the different Grammars of their respective Authors, no work of this description existed, which, without much trouble and inconvenience, could be rendered subservient to the peculiar arrangement adopted in the Grammar lately published by the present Writer.

Thus circumstanced, and influenced by the many testimonies of approbation, both public and private, so liberally bestowed on his Spanish Grammar, of which nearly the whole of a large impression has been sold with unexpected rapidity, the Author felt anxious to prepare, with as much expedition as the pressure of business, and due attention to the subject would permit, a suitable volume of appropriate Exercises. That such a work was really wanted, he is much inclined to infer, from the reiterated inquiries made for it, especially by those persons who have been pleased to bestow their preference on his preceding production.

Desirous of enhancing the utility of the present work, the Author has endeavoured to render the Exercises *progressively* difficult, partly by avoiding a repetition of the Spanish words, and partly by leaving undeclined every part of speech, which has already been, or which actually is, the immediate object of elucidation.

Having introduced Promiscuous or Recapitulatory Exercises, whenever it seemed necessary or expedient, the Author has ventured to deviate from the usual mode of concluding similar works, by substituting, instead of uninteresting or irrelevant extracts, a few Exercises on the more common Idioms and Synonyms of the Language, an innovation which he trusts cannot but prove greatly advantageous to every class of learners.

To conclude:—The Author returns his sincere thanks for the liberal reception which his former Work has experienced, and

humbly trusts, that, as in composing this little volume, he has been invariably directed by the same desire as influenced him formerly, that of facilitating the progress and promoting the improvement of the Learner, his present endeavours, however limited, will likewise receive some portion of that approbation so generally bestowed on every publication which has for its real object the communication of knowledge.

Friday Street, January 1814.

Lately published, by the same Author,

AN IMPROVED SPANISH GRAMMAR,

Designed for every Class of Learners, but especially for such as are their own Instructors.

"Justice compels us to say, that this is the most complete Spanish Grammar for the use of Englishmen extant. It fully performs the promises in the title-page."—*British Neptune, Aug.* 1812.

"We think this Grammar decidedly preferable, in its arrangement, to the one commonly used; nor is its arrangement only superior, its contents are likewise more valuable and more suited to the wants of a learner."—*Universal Magazine, May,* 1812.

"So far as a cursory inspection may be supposed to enable us, we think favourably of this performance."—*Literary Panorama, June,* 1812.

"The Author has paid more than ordinary attention to the subject of pronunciation. The rules are laid down with brevity and distinctness, and sufficiently illustrated by examples; and in short we think that this work of Mr. M'Henry will be a useful guide to those who wish to form an acquaintance with the language of Spain."—*Critical Review, July,* 1812.

"The Author is eminently qualified for the task which he has undertaken, and which he has performed with equal ability and success. He has certainly produced the most generally useful Grammar of the Spanish Language which we have seen. His rules are plain and easily intelligible; his method is simple and perspicuous; and his explanations are such as greatly to facilitate the acquisition of the Spanish tongue to those, who have not the means of procuring the assistance of a master."—*Antijacobin Review, May,* 1812.

EXERCISES

ON THE

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX

OF THE

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

Preliminary Observation.

When two or more English words are enclosed by brackets, the Spanish underneath is equivalent to the whole enclosure, and *vice versa*. A horizontal line under the English implies a similarity of spelling, with this distinction, that a soft *t* in English must be changed into *c* in Spanish. Words having this mark ʌ underneath are not to be translated. Numerical figures preceding English words point out the Spanish arrangement. The letters *a*, *b*, *c*, &c. refer to the Notes in the Author's Grammar.

ON THE ARTICLE.

The Spanish articles are,

		Sing.	Plur.
The	Masculine	*el*	*los*
	Feminine	*la*	*las*
	Neuter	*lo*	

Agreement of the Article.

Rule 1. The article agrees in gender, number, and case, with the noun to which it is prefixed; as *El libro contenia* los *comentarios de* los *doctores de* la *universidad sobre* las *profecias de* los *profetas.*—

The book contained *the* commentaries of *the* doctors of *the* university on *the* prophecies of *the* prophets.

The baker baked the bread in the oven. The woman
panadero *coció* *pan* m. *en* *horno* m. *muger*
found the bundle at the door of the house. The soldier
halló *lio* m. *á* *puerta* f. *casa* f. *soldado*
carried the muskets to the barracks of the town. The
llevó *fusiles* m. *quarteles* m. *ciudad* f.
general approved the resistance of the patriots. The
——— *aprobó* *resistencia* f. *patriotas* m.
ox ploughed the land for the farmer. The judge
buey m. *aró* *tierra* f. *para* *labrador.* *juez*
granted the pardon to the witch. The legislator has
concedió *perdon* m. *hechicera* *legislador* *ha*
ordained the observance of the commandments. The
mandado *observancia* f. *mandamientos* m.
sailors tied the sails to the yards of the frigate.
marineros *amarraron* *velas* f. *vergas* f. *fregata* f.

Note.—Feminine nouns, beginning with *a* or *ha*, accented on the first syllable, take in the singular the masculine article; as, *Mas el arca andaba sobre las aguas,*—But the ark moved upon the waters.

Exercise.—The eagle swam in the water of the
águila f. *nadó* *água* f.
pool. The waters of the sea drowned the birds.
laguna f. *águas* *mar* f. *ahogaron* *áves* f.
The boy broke the handles of the jugs and the
muchacho *quebró* *ásas* f. *jarros* m.
handle of the cup with the horn of the cow. The bird
ása f. *tasa* f. *ásta* f. *vaca* f. *áve* f.
had lost the tail and the wing in the trap.
habia perdido *cola* f. *ála* f. *trampa* f.

Note a.—The eagles of the army were deposited
águilas *exército* m. *fueron depositadas*
in the chapel of the college. The captain attributed
capilla f. *colegio* m. *capitan* m. *atribuyó*
the victory to the assault of the castle, and not to the
victoria f. *asalto* m. *castillo* m. *y* *no*
hunger of the army. The wings of the bird were
hámbre *exército* *álas* *áve* f. *estaban*

clipt. The altar of the idol was behind the
cortadas. *ára* f. *idolo* m. *estaba* *detras de*
altars of the goddesses, and to the east of the temple.
áras *diosas* *oriente* m. *templo* m.
The songster sang the air in the orchestra of the king.
cantor m. *cantó* *ária* f. *orquesta* f. *rey*

Promiscuous Exercises.

The affection of the mother was the cause of the
cariño m. *madre* *fué* *causa* f.
death of the sons. The embassador received by the
muerte f. *hijos* *embajador* *recibió*
courier of the queen, the letters from the minister of
correo m. *reyna* *cartas* f. *ministro*
the king to the emperor of the East. The culprit
rey *emperador* *oriente* m. *reo* m.
committed the crime close to the door of the gallery of
cometió *delito* m. *junto* *corredor* m.
the house. In the beginning the Creator created the
casa f. *principio* m. *Criador* *creó*
heaven and the earth, divided the light from the darkness,
cielo m. *tierra* f. *dividio* *luz* f. *tinieblas* f. p.
and made the firmament, and divided the waters which
é *hizo* *firmamento* m. *que*
were under the firmament from the waters which
estaban debajo de
were above the firmament. The miracles of the apostles
sobre *milagros* m. *apóstoles*
were the proofs of the authenticity of the mission.
fueron *pruebas* f. *autenticidad* f. *mision* f.
Abraham saw the ram entangled by the horns
Abrahan *vió* *carnero* m. *enredado* *ásta*
among the brambles in the mount.
entre *abrojos* m. *monte* m.

Plural Number.

Rule 2. Nouns ending in a vowel which is not accented, take an *s* in the plural; as, *Reyno*, kingdom, *reynos*, kingdoms; *corona*, crown, *coronas*, crowns.

The sun, the moon, the planets, the stars, were the
sol m. *luna* f. *planeta* m. *estrella* f. *eran*
idols of the Egyptians. The Pagans sacrificed the
idolo m. *Egipcio* m. *Pagano* m. *sacrificaban*
victims upon the altars of the idol. The planet Mer-
victima f. *sobre* *Mer-*
cury is, of all the planets, the nearest to the sun.
curio es *todos* [*mas próximo*]

Rule 3. Nouns which end in an accented vowel, or in a consonant*, take *es* in the plural; as, *Jabalí*, wild boar, *jabalies*, wild boars; *árbol*, tree, *árboles*, trees; *luz*, light, *luces*, lights.

The thieves had scaled the walls of the gardens
ladron m. *habian escalado* *pared* f. *jardin* m.
before the clocks of the churches had struck the
antes que *relox* m. *iglesia* f. *hubiesen* *dado*
hour. The houses in the suburbs of the towns were
hora f. *casa* f. *arrabal* m. *ciudad* f. *estaban*
full of the authors, who had written against the
llenas *autor* m. *que habian* *escrito* *contra*
authorities. The Peripatetics were the followers of the
autoridad f. *Peripatetico* m. *eran* *sequaz* m.
philosopher Aristotle. The two farmers lived in two
filósofo m. *Aristoteles* *dos labrador vivian*
rooms, which might, with greater propriety, be
quarto m. *que podian con mayor propriedad ser*
called two [lofts] or lumberholes than apart-
llamados *camaranchon* m. *ó zaquizami* m. *que* *vivi-*
ments.
enda f.

Note a.—The oxen (2) had (1) not yet ploughed
buey m. *habian* *no aun* *arado*
the fields, and numerous flocks of sheep were
campo m. *numerosas grey* f. *oveja* f. *estaban*
grazing in the verdant meadows. The kings and
paciendo *verdes* *prado* m. *rey*
the emperors of the earth nominate the judges who
emperador *tierra* f. *nombran* *á* *juez* m. *que*

* A final *z* must be changed into *c*.

[are to judge] the transgressors of the law [according
han de juzgar á *transgresor* m. *ley* f. *segun*
to] the laws.

Exceptions.—She acted only twelve Mondays, six
ella representaba solo * *Lunes*
Thursdays, and four Saturdays, in the year. Buy
Jueves *Sabado á* *año* m. *compra*
three pen-knives and two gun-screws. The cook hung
corta plumas *sacatrapos* *cocinero* m. *colgó*
the boiler on the pot-hook, instead of putting it on
marmita f. *en* *llares* f. *en lugar* *poner la sobre*
the trivet. The stork drew with the beak the bone
trébedes f. *cigüena* f. *sacó* *con* *pico* m. *hueso* m.
of the lamb from the gullet of the wolf.
cordero m. *de* *fauces* f. *lobo* m.

Promiscuous Exercises.

The acts of the parliament contain the laws of the
acta f. *parlamento* m. *contienen*
realm. The revolutions of the planets and the eclipses
reino m. *revolucion* f. *eclipse* m.
of the sun are found in the Ephemeris. The Ana-
se encuentran *efemérides* f. *Ana-*
chorites in the deserts are free from the effects of the
coreta *desierto* m. *estan libres* *efecto* m.
vexations of the world. The love of the subjects, and
vejacion *mundo* m. *amor* m. *vasallo* m.
the efforts of the nations, are the succours of the kings
esfuerzo m. *nacion* f. *son* *socorro* m.
of the earth, in the disturbances of the state. The
turbacion f. *estado* m.
Israelites whom Moses delivered from the bondage of
Israelita m. *que* *Moises* *sacó* *servidumbre* f.
the king of the Egyptians were six hundred
fueron *seis* *cientos*
thousand, without counting the old men, the women,
mil *sin* *contar* *anciano* *muger*
and the children.
y *niño* m.

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* See Cardinal Numbers, Grammar, page 37.

Use of the Definite Article.

Henceforth the genders will not be marked, unless the nouns form exceptions to Rules 4, 5, and 6. See Grammar.

Rule 7. Nouns taken in a definite sense require the article; as—*Las virtudes de los santos*, the virtues of the saints.

The corruption of the heart is often the cause of
corrupcion corazon es amenudo causa
the corruption of the mind. The printers printed the
alma f. *impresor imprimieron*
resolutions of the meeting in the gazettes of the goverr.-
resolucion junta gazeta gobi-
ment. The death of the Saviour of the (2) human
erno muerte f. *Salvador humano*
(1) race was announced to the world by the darkness
género fué anunciada por
which covered the face of the earth.
que cubrieron faz f.

Rule 8. Nouns used in their most general sense are preceded by the article; as—*La virtud es amable*, virtue is amiable.

Printers make use of (2) moveable (1) characters.
se sirven movibles carácter
Death is a single moment between time and eternity.
es un solo momento entre tiempo eternidad
Pride and vanity are often the cause of the misfortunes
orgullo vanidad son amenudo causa desgracia
incident to (2) human (1) life. Interest, glory, and
incidentes humana vida interes gloria
ambition are commonly the motives of the actions of
comunmente motivo accion
men. Iron and steel are more useful than gold and
hierro acero mas útiles que oro
silver. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of
plata Señor es principio
wisdom.
sabiduría

Rule 9. Names of empires, kingdoms, countries, provinces, mountains, rivers, winds, and seasons, take the article; as—*La Inglaterra*, England; *el otoño*, autumn.

Ireland is more populous than Scotland. Europe,
Irlanda es mas populosa que Escocia Europa
Asia, Africa, and America, are the four parts of the
Asia ——— ——— *son quatro partes.*
world. Olympus and Parnassus are famous mountains.
Olimpo Parnaso famosos monte
North, south, east, and west, are the principal winds.
norte sur este oeste principales viento
Spring, summer, autumn, and winter, are the four
primavera verano otoño hivierno
seasons of the year.
estacion

Note a.—France is separated from Spain by
Francia esta separada de España por
the Pyrennees, and from Italy by the Alps. England
Pirineo Italia Alpe Inglaterra
defended Spain against the attacks of France. The eyes
defendió á contra ataque ojo
of Turkey watched the movements of Russia. The Em-
Turquía observaban movimiento Rusia
peror of Germany set off from Russia in the spring, and
Alemania partió
spent the summer in Turkey.
pasó

Note b.—Algiers is a kingdom of Africa. Tunis
Argel reyno ———
is a (2) fertile (1) country. Genoa is a (2) maritime
es un fértil pais Genova un marítimo
(1) country.

Note c.—The forty martyrs of Japan are forty persons
quarenta mártir Japon persona
who suffered martyrdom in Japan. The greatest quan-
que padecieron el martirio mayor can-
tity of sugar and of rum, which [is consumed] in Eng-
tidad azúcar ron que se consume
land, comes from Brazil.
viene Brasil.

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tity of sugar and of rum, which [is consumed] in Eng-
tidad azúcar ron que se consume
land, comes from Brazil.
viene Brasil.

Rule 10. Nouns of measure, weight, &c. when preceded by the price, require the article; as—*A veinte peniques* la *libra,* at twenty pence a pound.

Wine [sells] at one dollar a bottle, butter at eighteen
vino se vende á un duro botella manteca diez y ocho
pence a pound, and eggs at twelve shillings a hundred.
penique libra huevo doce eschelin ciento
The coffee which the Egyptians buy at four-pence a
café que compran
pound [is sold] afterwards at two-pence an ounce. My
se vende despues dos onza mi
master comes twice a week, and (2) charges (1) me
maestro viene dos veces semana carga me
twenty guineas a year.
veinte ——— a el dño

Note a.—The duties amount to ten crowns per
derecho suben diez escudo por
bale. The courier received money [at the rate] of
fardo correo recibio dinero á razon
a shilling per mile.
un milla

Note b.—Cut me a yard at four shillings and sixpence
cortame quatro
a yard, and ten yards at two shillings and a penny
diez
per yard.

Rule 11.—*Señor, señora, señorito, señorita,* when used in the third person of both numbers, require the article; as—*El señor Don Juan,* Mr. John.

[I have just learned] that you are Senior Gil Blas of
acabo de saber que vm. es Señor —— ———
Santillana. Mr. Lopes received from Messieurs Garcia
——— Señor recibió Señor
and Company [five hundred] pounds a year. Senior
compañia quinientas
Gil Blas, [said he to me,] rising from [table.] Madam,
me dijo alzandose la mesa Señora

said Mr. Raphael to his mother, [don't you remember]
dijo Señor su no os acordais
to have seen this face? One of my slaves [said to me]
de haber visto esta cara uno mis esclavo me dijo
two days afterwards, Sir, [look to yourself]. You
dia mire vm. por sí vms.
already know, gentlemen, that I am the son of a rich
ya saben Señor que yo soy ʌ hijo un rico
citizen of Madrid.
vecino ———

Note b.—Doctor Harvey discovered the circu-
——— *descubrió* ———
lation of the blood. Father Ysla translated the work
——— *sangre* f. *padre tradujo obra*
of Mr. Le Sage. King John granted many pri-
Juan concedió muchos pri-
vileges to England. Princess Amelia was the daughter
vilegio princesa ——— era ʌ hija
of King George. Know then that I am the substitute
Jorge sábete pues sulstituto
of Doctor Sangredo.

Rule 12. Numerals, when denoting either the day of the month or the hour of the day, generally take the article; as—*El seis de Enero*, the sixth of January; *la una*, one o'clock; *las onze*, eleven o'clock.

On the twenty first of June the sun rises in England
ʌ *Junio nace*
at a quarter before four, and it sets at a quarter past
a se pone
eight. The guns of the Tower [fire a salute] on the
cañon torre f. *hacen una salva*
fourth of June at one o'clock precisely. [We entered]
en punto entramos
happily [into] Astorga [at about] two o'clock in the
felizmente en á cosa de de la
afternoon.
tarde

Rule 13. The article is frequently repeated before every noun enumerated, especially when they differ in gender; as—*La Fé, la Esperanza, y la Caridad,* Faith, Hope, and Charity.

[I am not ignorant of] the virtue and wisdom of
no ignoro *virtud* *sabiduría*
Ulysses. Where (2) wisdom (1) is, there is virtue,
——— *donde* *esta ahí*
constancy, fortitude. Thus fell the (2) Roman (1) empire, and involved in its ruins fell likewise the
constancia fortateza *así cayó* *Romano* *imperio* *envueltas en sus ruinas cayeron tambien*
arts and sciences. Under the equator the days and nights
arte f. *ciencia* *debajo de equador* *dia* f. *noche* f.
are equal. Patience and perseverance are necessary.
son iguales *paciencia* *perseverancia* *necesarias*

Rule 14. Nouns used in apposition admit the article only before the first; as—*La ciudad de Londres, capital de Inglaterra y residencia del soberano,* the city of London, the capital of England and the residence of the sovereign.

Solomon the son of David was endowed with wisdom.
——— ——— *fué dotado de*
I am Telemachus, the son of Ulysses, the king of Ithaca.
yo soy Telemaco *Itaca*
[It would be very strange] that Rome, the sovereign
seria bien de extrañar *soberana*
and the mother of all the churches; that Rome, the
todas *que Roma*
centre of truth and unity, [should teach] absurdities!
centro *verdad* *unidad* *enseñase* *absurdo*
Christian eloquence has for its object God himself, the
Cristiana eloqüencia tiene por su objeto á Dios mismo
source of all greatness.
origen *toda grandeza*

Rule 15. Proper names of persons, places, and months, take no article; as—*Socrates,* Socrates; *Roma,* Rome; *Avril,* April.

Cicero and Quintilian divide style into three kinds.
Ciceron Quintiliano dividen estilo en género
London and Paris are two famous capitals. July and
Lóndres —— son famosas capital Julio
August are the two hottest months in the year, and
Agosto mas calorosos mes de
December and January the two coldest.
Diciembre Enero mas frios

Note a.—Sunday is a day which we ought
Domingo un dia que ʌ debemos
to consecrate to God. Ash Wednesday is the first day
ʌ *consagrar Miércoles de ceniza es primer*
of Lent. [He will return] Friday or Saturday.
quaresma volverá Viérnes ó Sábado.

Note c.—The (2) unpleasant (1) adventure which
pesado lance que
I had had in the house of the grocer. The innkeeper
habia tenido en especiero mesonero
(2) conducted (1) me to the house of a carrier.
conduxo me un arriero
[Ye know not] what men [ye have] in the house.
vosotros no sabeis que teneis

Note d.—[It is better] to be loved with respect than
mas vale ʌ ser amado respeto que
with tenderness. Libertines live without faith and with-
ternura libertino viven sin fé
out religion. We ought to suffer with patience the
—— *ʌ debemos ʌ sufrir paciencia*
inconveniences of this life.
incomodidad esta vida

Rule 16. Nouns taken in a partitive sense are never preceded by the article; as—*Dáme pan*, give me bread; *dále vino*, give him some wine; *dános miel*, give us honey.

New kings, new laws. Besides gold and silver
nuevos nuevas ademas de oro plata
Europe draws from the New World pepper, sugar,
saca nuevo pimienta azúcar—

tobacco, and several other things. I reserve my rooms,
tabaco varias otras cosa reservo mis quarto
said the landlady, for people who [do not sup on] bread
dijo mesonera para gente que no cenan
and cheese. The world abounds in snares, difficulties,
queso abunda lazo dificultad
and dangers. [There are] authors in whose writings [we
peligro hay cuyos escrito
discover] more rhetoric than eloquence.
descubrimos mas retórica que eloquencia

Note a.—Without reckoning some rials more, which
contar real que
[I had stolen from my uncle.] I have some idea of
habia hurtado á mi tio tengo ——
having seen that face. Men [are ashamed] sometimes
haber visto esa cara se avergüenzan vex
of their best actions.
sus mejores accion

Note b.—[Has the post brought] any gazettes?
ha traido el carreo
[It has not brought] either gazettes or journals.
no ha traido ni ni diario
[Are there] any pens in the inkstand? [Is there] any
hay pluma tintero hay
wine in the bottles?

Note d.—Charles the Second, son of Philip the
Cárlos Segundo Felipe
Fourth, left his kingdom to Philip the Fifth. Wil-
quarto dejo su reino quinto Guil-
liam the Third married Princess Mary, daughter of
lermo tercero casó con princesa María hija
James the Second, and grand-daughter of Charles the
Jaime nieta
First.
primero

Note c.—Send me some water in a glass. The
Mándame un vaso
doctor attributed his indisposition to some [roast
atribuyó su ——— *asado*

meat] which he had eaten. [It is requisite] to rub the
que habia comido es menester frotar
bruises with some vinegar.
cardenal vinagre

Note e.—I bought yesterday a book entitled
compré ayer un libro intitulado
The Letters of Clement the Fourteenth. The life of
Clemente catorce
Cervantes [is found] at the beginning of his best work,
——— *se halla á su mejor obra*
entitled, The Life of Don Quixote. Mr. Capmany has
intitulada —— ——— *señor* ——— *ha*
written an excellent work on the philosophy of elo-
escrito una excelente sobre filosofía
quence, entitled The philosophy of eloquence.
intitulada

NOUNS.

Rule 17. When two nouns signifying different things come together in English, their order is reversed in Spanish, and the preposition *de* prefixed to the second; as—*La naturaleza del hombre*, man's nature; *Columna de marmol*, marble pillar.

Diana's anger was the cause of Acteon's death, and
Diana cólera fué ———
Helen's beauty of Troy's destruction. Wisdom's pre-
Elena hermosura Troya destruccion pre-
cepts form man's heart. The King of England's
cepto forman
[eldest son] is Prince of Wales. The king's portrait
primogénito es Gales retrato
[does not resemble him.] Nature's gifts are for man's
no se le semeja naturaleza don son para
advantage. [There are] many silk worms in Italy.
ventaja hay muchos seda gusano
Battles were more bloody before the invention of
batalla eran mas sangrientas ántes de ———
fire-arms. Sesostris was seated on an ivory throne,
fuego arma ——— *estaba sentado en un marfil trono*

with a golden sceptre in his hand. Easter Sunday is
un oro cetro en su mano Pascuas Domingo es
the last day of Lent. [Let not thy promises be]
ultimo dia quaresma que no sean tus promesas
like court promises.
como corte

Note a.--The ten commandments were written upon
diez mandamiento estaban escritos sobre
two tables of stone. (2) Sensual (1) pleasures are
tabla piedra sensual placer son
enemies to reason and to virtue. The (2) second
enemigo razon dos
(1) chapter treats of the frights which he had in the
capitulo trata susto que tuvo
road to Peñaflor; the ninth of the journey of Scipio to
camino ——— nueve viage Scipion
Madrid, and his return to Segovia.
su vuelta ———

Note b.—Claudina acknowledged to her sister that
——— *confesó su hermana que*
the rogue of a Moor (2) had (3) deceived (1) her.
pícaro el Moro habia engañado la

Note c.—A clerk of the merchant's delivered the
uno dependiente comerciante entregó
memorial to a page of the prince's. [We walked] in
——— *uno* ——— *nos paseamos en*
the queen's garden, and then went to see a garden
reina luego fuimos á ver uno
of the emperor's.

Note e.—Go to the surgeon's. [I went into] the
vé cirujano entré en
first notary's. [Going out] of the pastry-cook's
primer escribano al salir pastelero
[I met] Fabricius. [He took refuge] at the go-
encontré con se refugió en
vernor's.

Promiscuous Exercises.

Among the Egyptians the lion was an emblem of
entre leon era a simbolo

vigilance. Ignorance is one of the consequences of the
vigilancia *ignorancia es una* *conseqüencia*
corruption of nature. Justice and clemency are the
——— *naturaleza* *justicia* *clemencia son*
support of thrones. Lot retired to the borders of Jordan.
apoyo — *se retiró* *orilla* ———
In Turkey the scymitar is the interpreter of the Alcoran.
cimitarra es *intérprete*
———
The English are the avengers of Spain. History, geo-
Ingles son *vengador* *España* *historia* *geo-*
graphy, and mathematics, are (2) necessary (1) sciences.
grafia *matemática son* *necesarias*
[Let us be] frugal without covetousness, and liberal
seamos *frugales* *avaricia* *liberales*
with moderation. [Let us accompany him] to Calvary.
——— *acompañémosle* *á Calvario*
Haughtiness, presumption, and deceit, commonly
altivez *presuncion* *engaño* *de ordinario*
eat and sleep with riches. [We paid] the coachman
comen *duermen* *riqueza* *pagamos* *cochero*
[at the rate] of tenpence per mile. Señora Leonarda,
á razon *milla* ———
said one of the horsemen, [look at] this [young man].
dijo uno *caballero* *mire* *este* *mozito*
[Let us prefer] virtue to interest. Pythagoras taught
preferamos *interes* *Pitágoras* *enseñó*
the immortality of the soul. Painters express with co-
immortalidad *alma* *pintor* *expresan* *co-*
lours the passions, which poets express with words.
lor *pasion* *que* *poeta* m. *vox*
[Ever since] his death Señora Leonarda had served the
despues de su *habia servido*
nectar to those (2) infernal (1) gods. The mines of
——— *aquellos* *infernales* *mina*
Peru produce gold, silver, and diamonds. We heard
——— *producen* *diamante* *oimos*
some voices in the street. Man's life is full of troubles.
calle f. *vida esta llena* *trabajo*
Sovereigns [seldom] read the truth, unless when they
soberano *rara vez* *leen* *verdad* *sino* *quando*
read the maxims of the Gospel, or the axioms of
maxima *evangelio ó* *axioma* m.

Euclides. Charles the Fourth's abdication took place
——— ——— *tuvo efecto*
in the eyes of France. King William and Queen Mary
á
ascended the throne of England on the thirteenth of
sulieron á ʌ
February one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine.
Febrero ʌ *mil* *seis cientos* ʌ
Doctor Thornton wrote on botany. The king of En-
——— *escribió sobre botánica*
gland sent an ambassador to the Emperor of China.
envió un embajador
Prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance, are the
prudencia, justicia, fortaleza, *templanza son*
four (2) cardinal (1) virtues. Injuries and affronts are
quatro cardiuales *injuria* *afrenta son*
the keys to the heart. Hypocrites are objects of God's
llave f. *hypócrita son objeto*
hatred, and of men's indignation. The road to
aborrecimiento ——— *camino*
heaven is full of thorns. Abraham obeyed the
cielo está lleno *abrojos* *Abrahan obedeció á*
Lord's voice. [Behold him] who has been your
aquí teneis á aquel que ha sido vuestro
shield in war and in peace, the honour of nature, and
escudo guerra *paz* *honra*
the glory of the (2) Roman (1) nation. We experi-
gloria *Romana* ——— *experi-*
enced the same terror which we had inspired in the
mentamos mismo —— *que* ʌ *habiamos inspirado*
house of Camila.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Their Feminine Termination.

Rule 18. Adjectives which end in *o*, *an*, or *on*, take an *a* for a feminine termination. Those ending otherwise are common to both genders; as, *El muchacho holgazan*, the idle boy; *la muchacha*

holgazana, the idle girl; *el dia* or *la hora feliz*, the happy day *or* hour.

The mistress was sly and the maid idle. The
áma era socarron criada haragan
life everlasting is desirable. The death of the [righteous
perdurable es apetecible *justo*
man] is a happy death. Experience is fatal to many.
es una feliz *experiencia es* —— *mucho*
The grace of God is efficacious. Charity is a (2) humble
gracia eficaz una humilde
(1) virtue.

Note a.—The hour of death is uncertain. Nature
hora incierto
never is unemployed. The victory obtained by Cæsar
nunca está ocioso victoria lograda por ——
in the plains of Pharsalia was baneful to his country,
llanada Farsalia fué destructivo su patria
pernicious to the Romans, and dismal to human
pernicioso Romano funesto humano
nature.
naturaleza

Note b.—(2) Scotch (1) music is soft and harmo-
Escoces es suave armo-
nious. The fándango is a (2) Spanish (1) dance.
nioso —— *una Español danza*
[Bull-feasts] are an (2) Andalusian (1) diversion. Her
fiestas de toros son una Andaluz —— *su*
Saxon Majesty came in a (2) Danish (1) vessel.
Saxón magestad vino una Dinamarques embarcacion

Note c.—The English cloths are woven with a
paño estan tejidos una
mixture of Spanish wool. The ship's cargo consisted
mezcla lana navio cargazon consistia
of Dutch cheese, Italian silk, Portuguese wine, Ameri-
en queso
can wheat, and Russian tallow.
trigo cebo

Note d.—The Turkish ambassador dined yesterday
comió

with the Russian consul, and the American plenipo-
plenipo-

tentiary.
tenciario

Plural of Adjectives.

Rule 19. The plural of adjectives is formed like the plural of substantives; as *santo, santos, Saxón, Saxónes, Andaluz, Andaluces.* See Rules 2 and 3.

The last division of French troops [went out] yester-
último —— *Frances tropa* *salió*

day on board English vessels, and the English troops
á bordo de Ingles *buque*

entered, accompanied by two Saxon regiments. The
entraron acompañadas de *Saxón regimiento*

author refutes the artful objections of his sophistical
refuta *artificioso objeccion* *sus* *sofístico*

antagonists, and [endeavours to] dispel the ridiculous
antagonistas. *se empeña en desvanecer* *ridículo*

doubts of pusillanimous believers.
duda *pusilánime* *creyente*

Place of Adjectives.

Rule 20. Adjectives, and participles used adjectively, are generally placed after their nouns; as—*Operaciones difíciles,* difficult operations; *generales vencidos,* conquered generals; *soldados heridos,* wounded soldiers.

The divine perfections are interesting to man.
divino *perfeccion* *son* *interesante*

Ignorant men are generally obstinate. Delicious viands
ignorante *son generalmente pertinaz* *delicioso* *vianda*

are poisoned pleasures. Premature old age is the fruit
son emponzoñado gusto *anticipado* *vejez* f. *es* A

of a luxurious life.
una lujurioso

Note a.—Adjectives are generally prefixed in the three following instances: 1st, When they denote the inherent property of the subject; as, *sobre el duro mármol,* upon

the hard marble. 2d, When used as epithets; as, *el ambicioso Alejandro,* the ambitious Alexander. 3d, When they are accented on the antepenult; as, *un intrépido gefe,* an intrepid chief: hence all superlatives in *ísimo* are generally prefixed; as, *atrocísima maldad,* atrocious wickedness.

Exercise.—The experienced pilot perceived [from
experimentado piloto percibió de
afar] the towering summits of the mountains of Leucata.
lejos empinado cima monte

The mild zephyrs, more powerful than the burning
dulce zéfiro mas poderoso que ardiente
beams of the sun, preserved a grateful coolness. The
rayo conservaban grato frescura
tame oxen and the timid sheep quitted the abundant
manso buei timido oveja dejaban abundoso
pastures. A [very happy] death is the fruit of a
pasto dichosísimo es fruto
very pious life.
piadosísima

Note b.—The bride was so ugly that it gave little
nóvia era tan feo que ʌ daba poco
pleasure [to look at her]. Ambition augments the many
gusto el mirarla ambicion aumenta mucho
troubles, and lessens the few pleasures, which [are
pena disminuye poco placer que se
found] in the world.
hallan

Note c.—[I met] sometimes with certain Scotch
encontrábame alguno vez f. cierto Escoces
figures. [He approached] me with a certain cheerful
figura acercóse á mi ʌ alegre
and hasty air. The silence and obstinacy of the
apresurado aire silencio obstinacion
criminal were evident proofs of his crime.
reo eran cierto prueba su delito

Note d.—Cardinal numbers, when not used as ordinal numbers, are prefixed; as, *doce dias,* twelve days; *el dia doce,* the twelfth day.

Exercise.—Of two evils [we ought] to choose the
mal debemos a elegir
least. The lunar cycle is a period of nineteen solar
menor lunar ciclo es un periodo solar
years, or of nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary
año ó intercalar
months. The forty-second chapter contains forty-two
mes capitulo contiene
paragraphs.
párrafo.

Note e.—The goddess and the nymphs held their eyes
diosa ninfa tenian los ojo
fixed on the young Telemachus, so interesting (2) was
fijo interesante era
to (1) them his history. The pleasures of life are very few.
a les su historia placer son muy
How certain were her suspicions! The pilot was not
quan cierto fueron sus sospecha era
much experienced. When the laws are many [they
muy Guando son
occasion] confusion.
causan confusion

Note f.—*Todo* should precede a noun singular; as, *todo hombre*, every man; *toda la vida de un Cristiano*, all the life of a Christian: but it may follow a noun plural, which is not the antecedent of a relative; as, *todos los hombres*, or *los hombres todos, son mortales*, all men are mortal; *todas las riquezas que tenian*, all the riches which they had.—*N. B.* When the substantive is in the plural, it requires the article, which must, in all cases, immediately precede the noun.

Exercise.—Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers.
amorpropio es mayor todo adulador
God is the maker of all things. Charity is the greatest
es hacedor cosa caridad
of all Christian virtues. Ingratitude is the greatest of all
Cristiana ingratitud
vices. All happiness is a gift of the (2) divine (1) hand.
dicha un don divino mano
All the [reward he merits] is not great.
recompensa que merece es grande

Agreement of Adjectives.

Rule 21. An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case; as—*Argumento ridículo*, ridiculous argument; *conclusiones falsas*, false conclusions.

Exception. Adjectives are always put in the masculine when they qualify the noun *nada*.

A sublime style does not consist in a diction loaded
un ——— *estilo* A *consiste una diccion cargado*
with useless epithets, pompous phrases, and high-
de ocioso epiteto pomposo frase f. *alti-*
sounding words. [At the end] of five or six years I
sonante palabra al cabo
understood a little the Greek authors, and [sufficiently
entendia un poco Griego suficientemente
well] the Latin poets. The love of life and the fear of
Latino poeta amor temor
death are natural to men. Nothing is so contagious as
son natural nada es contagioso como
example. Nothing is so impetuous as the desires of self-
ejemplo impetuoso deseo
love, nor so secret as its designs.
ni secreto sus designio

Rule 22. Two or more nouns in the singular require their adjective in the plural; and in the masculine termination if they differ in gender; as—*El palacio y el templo magníficos*, the magnificent palace and temple; *la iglesia y el hospital edificados por el*, the church and hospital erected by him.

Pride and misery come frequently united. Healt!
orgullo miseria vienen freqüentemente junto salud
and power are uncertain and perishable; but glory and
poder son incierto perecedero pero gloria
virtue are certain, solid, and durable. The husband and
cierto sólido ——— *marido*
wife buried, the son and daughter ill, and the aunt
muger enterrado hijo hija enfermo tia

and niece [given over], this was the sad condition of
sobrina desauciado esta era triste ———
that unhappy family.
aquella desdichado

Note a.—An adjective prefixed to two nouns singular agrees, generally, with the nearest; as, the intrepid valour and resistance of the patriots, *el intrépido valor y resistencia de los patriotas.*

Exercise.—The wonderful prudence and judgement
maravilloso prudencia tino
manifested in the last battle. The supreme authority
manifestado último batalla supremo autoridad
and power with which he governs.
poder que el gobierna

Rule 23. An adjective agrees with the *nearest* of two or more plural nouns, which differ in gender; as—*los efectos y las riquezas preciosas, las riquezas y efectos preciosos,* the invaluable riches and effects.

The knowledge of (3) political (1) frauds and
conocimiento politico fraude
(2) connivances is necessary [to him that governs]. The
connivencia es al que gobierna
army consisted of conscripts from the (3) Italian (1) re-
exercito consistia en conscripto Italiano re-
publics and (2) estates. The mistaken philosopher [had
publica estado engañado filósofo
recourse] to (3) ridiculous (1) arguments and (2) objec-
recurria ridiculo argumento objec-
tions. The many assemblies and conventicles of the
cion asamblea conventículo
nonconformists alarmed the Gallican church.
nonconformista m. *asustaron á Galicano iglesia.*

Note b.—His majesty was resolved; but [has been]
su majestad estaba resuelto pero se ha visto
compelled to abandon the project. His holiness has
precisado á abandonar proyecto santidad ha
been deprived of his friends, and his highness is
sido privado sus amigo alteza está

banished. His excellency has been pleased to grant
desterrado excelencia ha sido servido de conceder
that their lordships be buried in the Chapel Royal.
que sus señoría sean enterrado real.

Note c.—Then the widows [saw themselves] aban-
entonces viuda se vieron aban-
doned, and the orphans [found themselves] unpro-
donado huérfano se hallaron desam-
tected; the Romans being then no more than the
parado siendo no mas que
shadow of themselves. Self-love makes man an idolater
sombra si mismo. hace á ʌ *idólatra*
of himself.
si mismo

Observation.—The arrival of the (2) French and
llegada Frances
(3) Russian (1) commissioners has given rise to many
Ruso comisionado ha dado origen
rumours. The Iliad and the Eneid are the pictures of
rumor Iliada Eneida son pintura
the (2) Greek and (3) Roman (1) nations.

Rule 24. *Primero, tercero, postrero, uno, alguno, ninguno, bueno*, and *malo*, lose the *o* in the singular; as, *el primer hombre*, the first man; *el postrer dia*, the last day; *ningun juez*, no judge; *un buen poeta*, a good poet; *un mal lector*, a bad reader.

Troubles and afflictions are the inheritance which
pena ofliccion son herencia que
our first parent (2) left (1) us. Hope (2) con-
nuestro primero padre dejo nos esperanza con-
ducts (1) us to the end of life through an agreeable
duce fin vida por uno agradable
road. The first of God's commandments is that
camino mandamiento es que
[we should love him]. For thy journey [I will give
le amemos para tu viage te daré

thee] some money. Laws are useless in a bad go-
alguno dinero ley son inutil uno malo
vernment.
bierno

Note a.—[He rose again] on the third day [according
resucitó ʌ tercero segun
to] the scriptures. William the Third was the third
escritura fué
king of England after the commonwealth.
despues de república

Note b.—[They all agreed that I was worth] a
convinieron todos en que valia ʌ
hundred times more than my predecessor. They lost
ciento vez mas que mi predecesor perdieron
a hundred frigates, and one ship of a hundred and twelve
ʌ *fregata uno navio ʌ doce*
guns.
cañon

Note c.—Saint Paul is called the Apostle of the
Santo Pablo es llamado Apóstol
Gentiles. The bridegroom lived in the parish of Saint
Gentil novio vivia parroquia
George, and the bride in that of Saint Mary, but [they
Jorge novia la pero
were married] in the church of Saint Dominic in the
se casaron Domingo
parish of Saint Thomas.
Tomas

Note d.—I manifested a great desire to [accompany
mostre ʌ grande deseo de acompañar-
them]. There was a great entertainment. His great
los hubo uno convite su
anxiety was caused by his great love. In this manner
ansia era causado por amor de esta manera
I obtained a great reputation [for wisdom] in all the
logré fama de sabio
city.
ciudad

Note e.—A friend cannot [be discovered] in prospe-
amigo puede descubrirse prospe-
rity, nor an enemy concealed in adversity. [He carried
ridad ni enemigo ocultarse adversidad llevome
me] to a cellar, where I saw an infinity of bottles.
bodega donde vi infinidad botellas

Note f.—The dangerous state of the patient did not
peligroso enfermo ʌ
allow any delay. [You run not] any risk (2) said
permitia tardanza no correis riesgo dixo
(3) he to (1) them. [There is no] law so violated
el ʌ *les no hay tan violado*
as that which (2) commands (1) us to forgive inju-
como lá que enseña nos á perdonar
ries. We saw no living object in those mountains.
vimos viviente objeto aquellos montes

Rule 25. Adjectives used as substantives are preceded by the neuter article *lo*, if we can place the words *that which*, or *what*, before the adjective in English; and by the plural of the definite article, agreeing with the noun understood, if *those which* can be placed before the English adjective; as—*Lo amargo*, the bitter, *or* that which is bitter; *los altos*, the tall, *or* those which are tall.

Youth has not foresight of the future, experience
juventud tiene no prevision futuro experiencia
of the past, nor moderation to [conduct itself] in
pasado ni ——— para conducirse
the present. If God tolerates the unbelieving, we
presente si tolera incredulo nosotros
ought to suffer them. The ambitious sacrifice [every
debemos ʌ *sufrir los ambicioso sacrifican todo*
thing] to fortune. Longinus wrote on the sublime.
fortuna Longino escribió sobre ———
The idle are useless to society. The marvellous
perezoso son inútil sociedad maravilloso
always surprises. The Catholic religion is not like the
siempre sorprende Catolico ——— es no como
[false ones] which consist in an exterior worship.
falso que consisten ——— culto

On the use of the numeral adjective *uno*, as a substitute for the English indefinite article, see Observation, Grammar, page 100.

1. Fortune is a capricious deity. Calypso saw a
es caprichoso deidad ——— vió
rudder and a mast, the remnants of a vessel which
timon mastil resto navio que
[had just been wrecked]. [He that] loses a friend loses
acalaba de naufragar quien pierde amigo
a defender.
defensor

2. A solitary life has no attractions for an ambitious
solitaria tiene no atractivo para
man. A (2) good (1) man never can be miserable,
nunca puede ser desdichado
nor a (2) wicked (1) man happy. A man without vir-
malo dichoso
tue (2) envies (1) it in others. An obedient wife com-
envidia la otros obediente man-
mands her husband.
da á su

4. Apelles was a painter, Cicero an orator, and
Apeles era pintor orador
Virgil a poet. An astronomer or an anatomist (2) can
Virgilio astrónomo anatómico puede
(1) not be an atheist.
no ser ateista

5. The best coffee comes from Mocha, a town of
mejor café viene ʌ ciudad
Arabia Felix. Newton, an English philosopher, was
——— *dichoso* ——— *fué*
buried in Westminster Abbey, an honour granted to
abadia honra consedido
few.
poco

6. At last after having eaten and drunk, he wished
en fin despues de haber comido bebido ʌ quiso
to put an end to the farce. We made a beginning to
ʌ poner fin comedia ʌ dímos principio

a long conversation on the subject. I have not had an
largo ——— *asunto* ʌ *he* *no tenido*
opportunity of [speaking to him]. [Do not make] a
ocasion *hablarle* *no hagas*
noise. Have a care.
ten cuidado

7. A treatise on the longitude. An exposition of
tratado *longitud* ———
the Christian doctrine. A sketch of the manners of the
Cristiano doctrina *bosquejo* *costumbre*
Indians.
Indio

8. Cleopatra had two pearls, and each [was worth]
——— *tenia* *perla* *cada una* *valia*
a million. Argus had a hundred eyes. No man ever
millon *Argo* *jamas*
lived a thousand years. The city of Babylon had a
vivió *mil* *ciudad* *Babilonia*
hundred gates.
puerta

9. A (2) small (1) man of three feet and a half of
pequeño *medio*
stature. They had travelled seven miles and a half.
estatura ʌ *habian caminado* *media*
It is a year and a half since his father died, and (2) left
hace *que su* *murió* *dexó*
(1) him a million and a half a year.
le

10. He was a bachelor from Alcala, an excellent
ʌ *era* *bachiller* ——— *excelente*
master for a [gentleman's son!] What a droll
maestro para *hijo de familia* *que* *gracioso*
idea! What a day of affliction for that unhappy
——— *para aquella*
mother! [Every thing] has prospered in his hands.
todo *ha prosperado* *sus* *mano*
What a blessing from heaven! A famous project!
bendicion *cielo* *grande proyecto*
replied Fabricius.
repuso Fabricio

Promiscuous Exercises.

A just king ought to sacrifice himself to the innume-
justo *debe* *sacrificarse*
rable cares which are annexed to government. The
—— *cuidado* *que* *estan annexo* *gobierno*
German tongue is more difficult than the English tongue.
Aleman lengua es mas dificultoso que *Ingles*
Young men ought always to speak with much discretion.
joven ʌ *deben siempre* ʌ *hablar*
Love thy God above all things. The famous ball and
ama á tu *sobre todo cosa* *famoso bayle*
supper which was given on the occasion. No man
cena *que* *se* *dio* *en* —— *ninguno*
can be truly happy till after the last
puede ser verdaderamente *feliz* *hasta despues de* *postrero*
day of his life. The idle are useless to society.
dia m. *su vida* *ocioso son* *inútil* *sociedad*
Mr. Burke wrote not only on the sublime, but on
Señor Burke escribió no solo sobre —— *sino*
the beautiful. His work is entitled An Abridgement
hermoso *su obra se intitulaba* *Compendio*
of Sacred History. The many assemblies and conven-
Sagrado Historia *asamblea* *conven-*
ticles (2) alarmed (1) them. The Centurion was the
ticulo *asustaron* *los* —— *era*
captain of a company of a hundred men. Atrocious crimes
capitan *compañia* *ciento* *atroz* *crimen*
deserve severe punishments. French wines [paid duty]
merecen severo *castigo* *adeudaban*
at the rate of fifty pounds a butt. He was seated on an
ʌ *estaba* *en*
(2) easy (1) chair. Youth is presumptuous. The
poltron *silla* *juventud* *es* *presuntuoso*
rustic simplicity of Calypso's grotto. Valour in certain
rústico simplicidad —— *gruta* *valor* *cierto*
circumstances is vice's sword, and virtue's shield. The
circunstancia *es vicio espada* *virtud* *escudo*
Spanish deputies were presented to the king by the Por-
diputado fueron presentado *por*
tuguese ambassador.
embaxador

COMPARATIVES.

Rule 26. Adjectives are compared with the adverbs *mas*, more; *ménos*, less; and *tan*, so *or* as: example, *Mas rico*, richer; *ménos vano*, less vain; *tan sabio*, so *or* as wise.

Josaphat was more pious and more zealous. If the
——— *fué* *piadoso* *zeloso*
adventure [did not make me] wiser, [at least] it
lance *no me hizo* *sabio* *a lo menos* ʌ
(2) made (1) me more circumspect. We saw innocence
hizo *me* *circunspecto* ʌ *vimos* *inocencia*
less sheltered, and crime more protected.
amparado *crímen* *protegído*

Note a.—Many are the imaginary troubles of man,
son *imaginaria* *pena*
but the [real ones] are not so many. If men were
pero *verdadero* *son no* *si hombres fueran*
not so ambitious [they would not have] so many
no *no tendrian*
enemies.
enemigo

Rule 27. *Than* after comparatives in English is *que* in Spanish, unless it precedes the pronoun *what*, expressed or understood, and then it is *de*; as—*Mas rico* que *yo*, richer *than* I; *Mas* de *lo que pensaron*, more *than* they [or *than* what they] thought.

Wisdom and modesty [do not obtain] less the esteem
sabiduria *modestia* *no se grangean* *estimacion*
of men, than pride and folly their contempt. The
locura *su* *menosprecio*
marquis, said Laura, is a generous man, who [will do]
marques dixo ——— *es* *generoso* *que* *hará*
more than he has promised. His fortunate cures were
ha prometido *sus afortunado* *cura fueron*
extolled more than they deserved. It is better to be
celebrado ʌ *merecian* *mas vale* ʌ *ser*

poor than ignorant, because the sciences are more pre-
pobre ignorante por que son pre-
cious than riches.
cioso

Note a.—Some men are not more than what they
alguno son no lo que ʌ
appear; but others appear more than what they are.
parecen pero otro
Those who have not more than what they want, are
los que tienen no necesitan
not truly poor.
verdaderamente pobre

Note b.—The consumption of wheat in London is
consumo trigo Londres es
more than five millions and ninety thousand bushels a
fanega
year. Saturn is more than twenty-nine years in making
Saturno echa en hacer
its revolution; but Mercury is not more than eighty-
su ——— pero Mercurio
seven days. We travelled more than half a league.
ʌ *caminamos* *legua*

Rule 28. *As* after comparatives is *como*: example,—*Tan hermosa* como *vana*, as beautiful *as* vain; *tanto leo* como *escribo*, I read as much *as* I write.

It is as easy to do good as to do evil. Nothing
ʌ *fácil* ʌ *hacer bien* ʌ *mal* *nada*
delights so much as the works of nature. Riches are
deleita *obra* *naturaleza* *riqueza* *son*
not so valuable as virtue, yet men value riches
no apreciable *sin embargo* *estiman*
more than virtue. Commerce is as useful as war is
comercio *útil*
destructive.
destructivo

Note a.—[I was sorry] to leave Fenicia and Dorothea,
sentí ʌ *dexar á* ——— ———

whom I loved as much as one woman is capable of
á quienes A *amaba* *es capaz*
loving another. Liars are as dangerous as contemp-
amar á otra embustero son peligroso despre-
tible. [Do not covet] riches, they are as troublesome
ciable no codicies A *incomodo*
as dangerous.

Note b.—The more we love an object, the nearer
A *amamos objeto próximo*
we are to hate it. The more they tormented
A *estamos á aborrecerle* *martirizaban á*
the Christians, the more their number increased. The
Cristiano *su numero crecia*
more we observe a hive of bees, the more won-
A *observamos colmena abeja* *mara-*
ders we discover.
villa A *descubrimos*

Note c.—The world is so full of temptations as to
mundo esta lleno tentacion
require our constant vigilance. So great [will be]
requerir nuestra constante vigilancia* *será*
their joy as (2) to make (1) them desire that it never
su gozo *hacer†* *les desear que* A *nunca*
[may have] an end. So vigorous was the resistance, as
tenga *fin* *vigoroso fué* *resistencia*
to oblige the besiegers to abandon the siege.
obligar‡ á *sitiador á abandonar* *sítio*

Note d.—If there be two comparatives, differently formed, the conjunction should correspond with the last; as, *sus calles estan tan bien ó mejor empedradas que las nuestras*, their streets are as well or better paved than ours; *sus navios son mas fuertes ó á lo menos tan fuertes como los nuestros*, their ships are stronger, or at least as strong as ours.

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* See Irregular Verbs, Grammar, page 157.
† Ibid. page 162.
‡ See View of the Regular Terminations, Grammar, page 142.

War is as destructive, and often more destructive
guerra es destructivo amenudo
than the plague. Kings are sometimes wiser, and often
peste son sabio
as wise as their ministers.
sus ministro

SUPERLATIVES.

Rule 29. English superlatives ending in *est* or formed by *most* are rendered by prefixing the definite article to the Spanish comparative; as—*El mas sabio*, the wisest; *la mas ingrata*, the most ungrateful.

King Alphonsus put an end to one of the happiest and
Alfonso dió dichoso
longest reigns that Spain had seen. Self-love is
largo reynado habia visto
more artful than the most artful of men. Wisdom is
artificioso
the most precious of all gifts. Cicero was the most
precioso fue
eloquent of all the Roman orators.
eloqüente orador

Note a.—We saw accomplished (1) the (3) most
A *vimos consumado*
impolitic and most detestable (2) plan which the vilest
impolitico —— —— *que vil*
of perfidies could suggest. The opinions of the most
perfidia pudo sugerir opinion
enlightened understandings are sometimes errors, and
ilustrado entendimiento son error
the most prudent actions pass sometimes for faults. Self-
prudente accion pasan por yerros
love is the most formidable enemy of man.

Note b.—*Most*, when followed by a singular noun, is translated *la mayor parte*; as, most of the army, *la mayor parte del exercito*; but if the noun be in the plural, *most* may also be translated *mas*, with the corresponding

article; as, most of the soldiers, *la mayor parte*, or *los mas, de los soldados*; most causes, *la mayor parte*, or *las mas, de las causas*.

Exercise.—Most rhetoricians have adopted the
retorico han adoptado
system of Cicero and Quintilian. Rest is agreeable
sistema m. *descanso es agradable*
to most men. The body of man is [externally] more
cuerpo es en el exterior
delicate than that of most animals. Most women em-
delicado el animal muger em-
ploy most of their youth in trifles.
plean su juventud friolera

Note c.—The said innkeeper was the greatest babbler
tal mesonero era mayor
in all Asturias. He was not the most graceful nor the
todo Asturias ayroso
most agreeable figure in the world.
agradable figura

Rule 30. Superlatives which in English are made with *very*, are formed in Spanish by prefixing *muy* to the adjective, or by giving to it the termination *ísimo*; as—*Muy habil*, or *habilísimo*, very clever; *muy facil*, or *facilísimo*, very easy.

A challenge was the result of that very mean
desafio fué resulta aquella ruin
action. We traversed those very fruitful fields, and
——— ʌ *atravesamos aquellos fertil campo*
arrived at last at their very useful manufactory.
llegamos al fin su fábrica

Note a.—My parents (3) could (1) not (4) have
padre podian no haber
(5) placed (2) me in better hands. Solomon was a very
puesto me bueno mano f. ——— *fue*
wise king. Job was a very rich and a very pious prince.
sabio —— *fué rico* ʌ *virtuoso*
Hercules was very strong. The Alps are very high
——— *fué fuerte Alpe son alto*

mountains. [They were] reduced to the lowest misery.
monte *estaban* *reducido* *baxo* *miseria*
His family was [very happy] although [very poor.]
su familia era *feliz* *aunque* *pobre*

Note c.—He was more king of his kingdom than of
su reyno
his palace. He was a great enemy to pomp, and no less
palacio *era*
a friend to temperance.

Government of Adjectives.

.Rule 31. Adjectives require generally *de* before their regimen, if it be part of the noun with which they agree; as, *Un cuchillo boto de punta*, a knife blunt at the point; *un hombre baxo de cuerpo*, a man low in stature.

He was meek and lowly in heart. The dresses of his
∧ *era humilde* *manso* *corazon* *vestido* *sus*
soldiers (2) made (1) them appear long in the body and
soldado *hacian* *les* *parecer largo* ∧ *cuerpo*
short in the legs. Nothing less than the patience of Job
corto ∧ *pierna* *nada* *paciencia*
is requisite to teach those who are hard of under-
es necesario para enseñar á los que son duro *enten-*
standing.
dimiento

Rule 32. Adjectives govern their regimen with *en*, if it denote that wherein the quality of the adjective is conspicuous; as, *Un hombre constante en sus devociones, y devoto en sus oraciones*, a man constant in his devotions, and devout in his prayers.

Be diligent in thy business, and [every thing] [will
sé diligente *tus negocios* *todo*
prosper] in thy hands. What is (3) man (1) of
prosperará *mano* *que* *es*

(2) himself, but a soul in [every thing] miserable; in
si *sino un alma* *todo* ———
his counsels blind; in his works vain; in his appetites
sus consejo ciego *obra vano* *apetito*
filthy; in his desires wild; and, finally, in all his
sucio *deseo desvariado* *finalmente todo*
things little, and only in his estimation great.
cosa pequeño *solamente* ——— *grande*

Note a.—His civility and his genius inexhaustible, in
su civilidad *ingenio* *inagotable*
inventing ways to [please me], contributed to my ruin,
inventar medio de complacerme contribuyeron *á mi perdida*
and [I thought myself] fortunate in having deposited my
me creia *felix* *haber depositado*
trust in a person of so much integrity.
confianza *sujeto* *integridad*

Rule 33. If the regimen of the adjective be the noun to which the quality of the adjective is directed, it is generally preceded by *á*: as, *La tiranía es aborrecible á las gentes*, tyranny is hateful to the people.

Nothing is so pleasing to the mind as the light of
es *agradable* *espiritu* *luz* f.
truth. The sacrifices of Abel were agreeable to the
verdad *sacrificio* ——— *fueron*
Lord. His blood [will be] very grateful to the shade
su sangre f. *será* *grato* *sombra*
of that hero. [He showed himself] very thankful for
aquel heroe *se mostró* *agradecido*
what we had done for him. The dog is faithful to
lo que ʌ *habiamos hecho por el* *perro es fiel*
man.

Rule 34. If the noun which forms the regimen be also what produces the quality implied in the adjective, it is generally governed with *de*; as, *Elta estaba palida de miedo*, she was pale with fear; *abochornado de la pregunta*, hurt at the question.

Cain, envious of the prosperity of Abel, (2) killed
—— *envidioso* *mató*
(1) him. He remained astonished at her beauty. The
le A *quedo admirado su hermosura*
secretary showed himself [something] hurt at these
secretario *algo resentido estas*
expressions. [Seldom] are men satisfied with their
expresiones *rara vez estan* *su*
condition.

Note a.—She [could not reply] so hurt was
Ella no pudo replicar *abochornado estaba*
she at seeing their conduct. Men act not only as if
A *ver* *su conducta* *obran no solamente si*
they were afraid of being virtuous, but ashamed of
A *estuvieran temeroso* *ser* *virtuoso* *mas avergonzado*
[appearing so.]
parecerlo

Rule 35. Numeral adjectives govern with the preposition *de* a noun of dimension; as, *Treinta pies de alto*, thirty feet high; *seis pulgadas de grueso*, six inches thick.

London-bridge is nine hundred feet in length, forty
puente tiene *largo*
in height, and seventy-three in width. To comme-
alto *ancho para conme-*
morate the fire of London, the inhabitants erected a
morar *incendio* *habitante edificaron*
monument of two hundred feet in height. Noah built
monumento *pie* *alto* *Noé hizo*
an ark of three hundred cubits in length, fifty in breadth,
arca *codo* *largo* *ancho*
and thirty in height.

Note b.—The famous mine of Potosi is more than five
famoso mina —— *es*
hundred feet in depth. The walls of Babylon
pies *profundo* *muralla* *Babilonia*
were two hundred feet high, and fifty broad. What
eran *alto* *ancho* *que*

separates the crew of a vessel from death, except a
separa á tripulacion navio muerte f. *sino*
plank very few inches thick?
tabla poco pulgada grueso

Rule 36. Adjectives denoting *plenty* or *scarcity*, *care* or *negligence*, govern their regimen with *de*; as, *Un jarro lleno de agua*, a jug full of water; *un hombre falto de juicio*, a man void of reason; *un hombre cuidadoso de su dinero*, a man careful of his money.

His discourses are always clear of superfluous words.
sus discurso estan siempre limpio superfluo palabra
An orator ought to avoid all the words which are foreign
debe ʌ *evitar que son ageno*
to the purpose. They came loaded with booty. The
proposito ʌ *venian cargado botin*
world is a house full of smoke [in which nothing can be
lleno humo en la que nada se puede
seen]. Solomon was endowed with wisdom, and
ver ——— *fué dotado sabiduria*
Abraham with faith.
Abrahan fé.

Note a.—Cardinal Richelieu was fertile in insidious
cardenal ——— *era fertil insidioso*
expedients.
expediente

Rule 37. Adjectives denoting *desire* or *disdain*, *knowledge* or *ignorance*, *capacity* or *incapacity*, *worthiness* or *unworthiness*, *innocence* or *guilt*, require also *de* before their regimen; as, *Deseoso de la vida*, desirous of life; *incierto de las conseqüencias*, uncertain of the consequences; *digno de una corona*, worthy of a crown; *reo de muerte*, guilty of death.

I [shall not be responsible] for the consequences.
no seré responsable resulta

Most of our actions are more deserving censure than
son *digno* *vituperio*
praise. Men [would be] less desirous of life [were they]
alabanza *serian* *deseoso* *si estuvieran*
certain of a happy death.
cierto *feliz muerte* f.

Note a.—Their general was incapable to direct the
su ——— *era* *incapaz* *dirigir*
movements. Thou art worthy to be our king.
movimiento *tu* *eres* *digno* *ser* *nuestro*
Illustrious Cretans, I am not worthy to [command you.]
ilustre *Cretense* *yo* *soy* *no* *digno* *mandaros*

Rule 38. *Numeral* and *ordinal* adjectives, *superlatives*, *relatives*, *interrogatives*, and *indefinites*, as well as *nouns used partitively*, require also their regimen with *de*; as, *El primero de los dos*, the first of the two; *qualquiera de las hijas*, any one of the daughters; *algunos de los oyentes*, some of the hearers.

One of the thieves who had been a surgeon exa-
ladron que habia sido *cirujano reco-*
mined the wounds. Three of the most formidable ene-
nocio *herida* ——— *ene-*
mies with which man is surrounded, are the world, the
migo *de* *que* *esta* *rodeado* *son*
devil, and the flesh. There were two roads, but I knew
demonio *carne* f. *habia* *camino* *pero* *no*
not which of the two [I was to take.]
sabia *qual* *habia de tomar*

Rule 39. Adjectives denoting *fitness* or *unfitness* govern their regimen with *para*; as, *Apto para el empleo*, fit for the employment; *impropio para su edad*, improper for his age.

No one is fit for friendship who is not endowed
ninguno *es propio* *amistad* *que esta no* *dotado*
with virtue. These mean artifices are insufficient
virtud *estos* *mezquino* *artificio* *son insuficiente*

to impart any progress to the concerted plan. The
para dar alguno progreso concertado — —
protection of the arts and sciences is indispensable to the
——— *es* ———
prosperity of a kingdom.

Note a.—The ox is not so adequate as the horse to
es no apto caballo
carry burdens. The longest reign is short to remedy
llevar carga largo reynado es remediar
the errors committed at the beginning.
yerro cometido á principio

Note b.— True glory is incompatible with inhu-
verdadero es ——— *inhu-*
manity.
manidad

Rule 40. Adjectives denoting *facility* or *difficulty* require *á* before their regimen; as, *Increible á muchos*, incredible to many; *flexible á la razon*, yielding to reason.

This secret [remained] impenetrable to all my compa-
este secreto se quedó ——— *mis compa-*
nions. The creditors only heard excuses, they were
ñero acreedor solo escucharon excusas ʌ eran
men inaccessible to pity. [We saw ourselves] compelled
inaccesible piedad nos vimos obligado
to the greatest humiliations.
humillacion

Note a.—The meanness of thy birth, said the
baxeza tu nacimiento dixo
count, is an obstacle very easy to [be overcome]. The
conde es impedimento facil superarse
diseases of children are difficult to cure.
enfermedad dificil curar

Note b.—See here the son of a king reduced to solicit
ved aquí al reducido solicitar
slavery. [He saw himself] compelled to [give up,]
servidumbre se vió precisado rendirse
fearing some accident.
temiendo alguno accidente

Rule 41. Adjectives denoting *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, require *á* before their regimen; as, *Provechoso á la salud*, advantageous to health; *semejante á su padre*, like his father.

His heart was superior to the dangers that (2) threat-
corazon era ——— *peligro que amena-*
ened (1) him. I intend to marry thee to a lady whose
zaban le ʌ *pienso* ʌ *casar te con dama cuya*
nobility is equal to [mine]. An education entirely
nobleza es igual la mia ——— *enteramente*
opposite to that of Señor Rolando, produced in me the
contrario la —— ——— *produxo mi*
same effect. The shadow is the daughter of the sun
mismo efecto sombra
and of light, but a daughter which is not like her
luz f. *que es no semejante sus*
parents.
padre

Rule 42. Adjectives denoting *proximity* generally govern their regimen with *á*; as, *Cercano á la muerte*, approaching death; *junto á la casa*, adjoining the house.

He feared that a monarchy so contiguous to that of
ʌ *temia que monarquia vecino la*
Asturias [would be] a source of many wars. Some-
——— *seria manantial alguno*
times [we become] slaves, wishing to avoid the evils
vez f. *nos hacemos esclavo queriendo* ʌ *evitar mal*
annexed to war.
anexo guerra

Note a.--He relieved numerous families who were
ʌ *socorrio á numeroso familia queestaban*
ready to perish. I am ready to give thee the half.
próximo perecer ʌ *estoy pronto dar te mitad*

Rule 43. Adjectives denoting *distance* have generally *de* before their regimen; as, *Distante de la corte*, distant from court.

The heart of man ought always to be unattached to
debe siempre ʌ *estar desprendido*
all human grandeur. Neither the king nor the subject
humano grandeza *ni* *ni* *vasallo*
lives independent of the law. In the best state of
viven independiente
health [we are not] so far from death as [we think.]
salud *no estamos* *lejos* *nos imaginamos*

Note a.—The world, far from rewarding virtue,
premiar
(2) oppresses (1) it frequently.
oprime *la* *con freqüencia*

Rule 44. Adjectives denoting *behaviour* govern generally with *con* the noun to which it is directed; as, *Ingrato con los amigos*, ungrateful to his friends.

Adrastus king of the Daunians was impious towards
Adrasto *Danienses* *fué* *impio*
the gods and deceitful towards men. Scipio Africanus
dios *perfido* *Scipion* *Africano*
was respectful to his mother, affable to his friends,
fué *respetuoso* *su* *afable* *amigo*
kind to his domestics, and attentive to all.
bondadoso *domestico* *atento* *todo*

Promiscuous Exercises.

Impiety is as fatal to a state as to religion. The
impiedad es *fatal* *estado* ———
sciences (2) were (1) not then so much cultivated,
ciencia *estaban* *entonces* ʌ *cultivado*
nor riches so little esteemed. Most animals have more
ni riqueza *poco apreciado* *animal tienen*
agility than man. The shorter the day is the longer is
agilidad *corto* *es* *largo*
the night. The most fortunate wars are the greatest
noche f. *afortunado guerra son*
scourge of nations. My mother (2) was (1) not milder
azote ——— *mi madre* *era* *no* *dulce*

than her husband. It seemed that the plague had
su marido ʌ parecia que peste f. *habia*
entered Valladolid, so many were the funerals. I
[*entrado en*] ——— *eran entierro*
chose the city of Valencia, because its climate is
escogí ciudad ——— *porque su temple es*
one of the mildest in Spain. A glorious death is pre-
benigno glorioso es pre-
ferable to a shameful life. The prince who is faithful
ferible vergonzoso que es fiel
to his allies [will be] beloved, not feared by them.
sus aliado será amado no temido de ellos
He advanced to [succour them] almost certain of the
avanzó á socorrer los casi cierto
victory. The ox is suited to the culture of the
buey es proporcionado cultivo
ground. Fortune is capricious and inconstant in war.
tierra es caprichoso é inconstante

PERSONAL PRONOUNS*.

Place of the Pronouns.

Rule 45. The subject or nominative case precedes verbs which are not in the imperative, nor used interrogatively; as, Tú *hablas*, *thou* speakest; *vengan* ellos, let *them* come; *¿viene* ella? is *she* coming?

When he said I am, they [went back] and fell
quando dixo retrocedieron cayeron
on the ground. All the affections which we rule are
en ʌ tierra afecto que regimos son
lawful. Thou, he, and she will go. They will not
legitimo ireis quieren no
hear his voice†. Why (2) has she accused (1) him
oir su voz porque ha ella acusado le
unjustly? Wilt thou not pardon her this time?
injustamente quieres perdonar la esta vez

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* See Grammar, page 111.

† See Observation on Verbs used interrogatively and negatively, Grammar, page 73.

Note a.—I am the Lord thy God, who [has brought
soy *tu* *que* *te ha sacado*
thee out] of the land of Egypt. The daughter and the
tierra *Egipto* *hija*
nieces were in the same room; she played on the
sobrina estaban *mismo quarto* *tocaba* ʌ
guitar, and they danced country-dances.
guitarra *baylaban contra-danza*

Note b.—Darina bewailed her misfortunes, her sons
——— *lloraba* *sus* *desgracia* *sus hijo*
[manifesting themselves] insensible. Never, perhaps,
mostrandose ——— *nunca* *quiza*
shall I pass (3) so (4) terrible (1) a (2) night! Oh,
ʌ *pasaré* ——— ʌ a
human life, exclaimed she, how replete art thou with
exclamó *quan* *lleno* *estas*
capricious adventures! At sight of the fresh dish, the
caprichoso *aventura* *á* *vista* *nuevo* *plato*
eyes of the parasite sparkled with joy.
ojo *parasito* *brillaron* *de* *alegria*

Note c.—It is difficult to define love. Is it possible!
es *dificil* ʌ *definir* *amor* *es* *posible*
[said I to myself]. It is easier to avoid an injury
me decia yo á mí mismo *es fácil* ʌ *evitar* *injuria*
than to revenge it afterwards.
vengarla *la* *despues*

Rule 46. The objective case, when governed by the verb, is placed after infinitives, imperatives, and gerunds, and joined to them; as, *amar*la, to love *her*; *amemos*la, let us love *her*; *amando*la, loving *her*; *haviendo*la *amado*, having loved *her*.

[We must think] of helping thee, Gil Blas; I
hemos menester pensar en ayudar te — ———
am resolved to send thee to Salamanca. The judge
estoy resuelto ʌ *enviar te* ——— *juez*
hearing her, and having observed her attentively.
oyendo *la* *habiendo observado* *la* *atentamente*
Forgive them, for they know not what they do.
perdona los porque *saben no lo que* *hacen*

We saw the carrier enter swearing and blaspheming,
vimos á arriero entrar jurando blasfemando
and [looking at] us with fiery eyes. We can not
mirando nos con centellante podemos no
have any idea of human felicities, without having
tener ninguno — felicidad sin haber
ever experienced them.
nunca experimentado las

Note a.—[Let us arm ourselves] with valour, and
armemos nos de valor
[let us endeavour] to repel them with intrepidity.
esforzemos nos á rechazar los con intrepidez
Conduct yourselves with respect.
portad os respeto

Rule 47. Verbs which are not in the infinitive, imperative, nor gerund, have generally their objective case placed before; as, *El* me *enseña*, he teaches *me*; *yo* lo *digo*, I say *it*; *nosotros* los *oimos*, we hear *them*.

God sees us, calls to us, and [will judge] us. All
ve nos llama ʌ juzgará
the affections which rule us are criminal. He that
afecto que rigen son culpable el que
[wishes for] the sceptre does not know it, and how shall
desea cetro ʌ no conoce le como
he discharge his duties, not knowing them?
desempeñará su obligacion conociendo las

Note a.—These words comforted me much. I di-
estas palabras consolaron me mucho di-
verted them with the account of my last adventure. I
verti los relacion mi ultimo aventura
took her to her country, where [we were married].
llevé la su tierra donde nos casamos

Note b.—We come to see her. He will endeavour
venimos á ver la procurará
to deceive us. I can not find them. Death only
ʌ engañar nos puedo no hallar los solamente
[shall be able] to separate us.
podra ʌ separar

Variety in the Use of the Objective Cases.

Rule 48. Prepositions when expressed always govern the second objective case; as, *Sin* ti, without *thee; contra* ellos, against *them.*

It is better to leave the great than to complain of
es ʌ *dexar á* ʌ *quexarse*
them. If God is for us, we are enough to go
si es *somos bastantes para ir*
against them. I [shall go] with him. Will you come
contra *iré* *quiere vm. venir*
with us? He could not live without her.
podia vivir

Note a.—Speak little with others, and much with
habla poco con otros *mucho*
[thyself]. He speaks to himself when he is alone.
ti *habla con si quando esta solo*

Note c.—I love him more than her. We esteem
quiero le *que á* *apreciamos*
her less than him. Companions, the king has received
la menos *compañeros* *ha recibido*
you with more attention than me; but he has rewarded
os *atencion* *peró* *premiado*
me more than you.
me

Rule 49. When in English the objective case of the first or second person is the regimen of the verb, or of the preposition *to* expressed *or* understood, we use the first case; as, *Yo* te *exhorté*, I exhorted *thee; el* me *venció*, he conquered *me.*

God [will judge] us. Let her reward me. What
Dios juzgara *que* *recompense* *lo que*
I had heard seemed to me a dream. They brought me
habia oido parecia *sueño* *traxeron*
a piece of black bread. Ye are spies, and we [will
pedazo negro pan *sois espia*
punish] you.
castigarémos

Rule 50. If the objective case of the third person be the regimen of the English verb, we translate it by *le, los* for the masculine, *la, las* for the feminine, and *lo* for the neuter; as, *El* le *mató*, he killed *him*; *ella* los *vió*, she saw *them*; *ellos* lo *oyéron*, they heard *it*.

Moses touched with his rod the water of the river,
Moises tocó su vara rio
and changed it into blood. [Hearken unto] the words
convirtió en sangre escucha palabra
which [I am going] to tell thee, and engrave them
que voy á decir graba
deeply in thy memory. Man ought to shun
profundamente en tu memoria debe ʌ evitar
[every thing that] can divert him from the love of
todo lo que puede divertir amor
God.

Rule 51. If the third person in English be governed by the preposition *to* expressed *or* understood, we render it by *le, les* for both genders; as, *Nosotros* le *hablamos*, we spoke *to him*; *yo* le *escribi*, I wrote *to her*; *ella* les *dixo*, she told *them*.

Canst thou pass a day without thinking on thy Cre-
puedes pasar sin pensar en tu Cri-
ator, without giving him thanks, without worshipping
ador dar gracia adorar
him? Generosity unites many virtues, and gives them
generosidad junta da
an heroical energy.
heróico energia

Notes a and *b*.—The best of kings do the harm which
hacen mal que
they would not, because flatterers disguise it to
querrian porque lisonjero disfrazan
them. Husbands, love your wives, God has given
marido amad á vuestras muger ha dado
them to you. I shall demand my liberty, and they will
pediré mi libertad

grant it me. God demands thy heart : canst thou
concederán Dios requiere tu puedes
refuse it to him ? The king granted them the privi-
rehusar concedió privi-
leges, but he did not grant them to them for a long
legio ʌ *concedió por mucho*
time.
tiempo

Notes c and *d*.—The death which Lucretia gave her-
que ——— *dar*ó
self, made her immortal. Which employment was not
hizo ——— *cuyo exercicio fué no*
less profitable to him than to me. But as she loved
pero como amaba
him as much as he loved her, they were still happy.
eran aun felix

Note e.—The Athenians understand what is right,
Ateniense conocen lo que es justo
but the Lacedemonians practise it. I solicited her
mas Lacedemonio practican solicité su
hand, she denied it ; I offered her my fortune, she re-
nego ofreci caudal re-
fused it ; I entreated her to write, she granted it.
huso rogué que escribiese concedió

Promiscuous Exercises.

Give her this letter, but do not give it her before
da esta carta pero ʌ *no des delante de*
him. Few people prefer the censure which is useful
poco gente f. *prefieren censura que es util*
to them, to the praises which betray them. We
alabanza que venden
ought to relieve the poor when we can do it.
debemos ʌ *socorrer á quando podemos hacer*
We always love [those who] admire us. In
siempre amamos á aquellos que admiron en
thee have I put my trust ! I invited him to sup
he ʌ *puesto mi confianza convidé á cenar*
with me. Truth is agreeable, [let us seek] it.
con verdad es agradable busquemos

Remember (2) that (1) ye are mortal. Prosperity
acordad *que* *os sois* *prosperidad*
gets us friends, and adversity tries them.
grangea *amigo* *adversidad prueba*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS*.

Rule 52. Possessives always agree in gender, number, and case, with the possession; as, *Nuestro jardin*, our garden; *en vuestras quintas*, in your villas.

Rule 53. Possessive pronouns when used as pronominal adjectives precede the noun with which they agree; as, *Nuestros empeños*, our endeavours; *vuestras virtudes*, your virtues.

Our virtues are not frequently more than disguised
son no freqüentemente *disfrazado*
vices. I exhort you, gentlemen, to continue your lite-
vicio *exhorto os* *a continuar* *lite-*
rary labours. Can ye abandon your wives, your
rario trabajo *podeis* *abandonar* *muger*
children, your king, your country? It seems that the
hijo *patria* *parece que*
first men [lost sight of] the laws of nature:
primero *perdieron de vista*
hence sprang our errors, our crimes, our enemies,
de aquí nacieron *error* *crimen* *enemigo*
our wars. [No one] thinks to scrutinize our origin
guerra *nadie* *piensa en* *escudriñar* ——
nor the occurrences of our life [as long as] we do
ni *circunstancia* *en tanto que*
not endeavour to become superior to our companions.
empeñamos en hacernos —— *compañero*

Rule 54. *Mio*, *tuyo*, and *suyo*, lose their last syllable when placed before the noun; as, *Mi conducta*, my conduct; *tus hazañas*, thy exploits.

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* See Grammar, page 116.

The sun and the moon [will lose] their light, and the
perderán
dead [will arise] and [come out] of their sepulchres.
muerto resucitarán saldrán sepulcro
Old Alberto, her father pressed them in his arms,
viejo ——— estrechaba brazo
promising to crown very soon their tenderness. Jupiter
ofreciendo ʌ coronar pronto ternura ———
performs its revolution [round] the sun, attended
da vuelta al rededor de acompañado
by its satellites. They parted my garments among
de satelite repartieron vestido entre
themselves, and upon my vesture they cast lots.
sobre vestidura echaron suerte

Rule 55. *Mio* is placed after in our addresses, that is, when it agrees with the second person; as, *¡Acuerdate, hijo mio!* remember, my son! *¡venzamos, paisanos mios!* let us conquer, my countrymen.

[Let us lay aside] flattery my friends. [Say not
dexemonos de adulacion amigo no digas
more,] my dear, replied my brother to his wife.
mas querido replicó hermano
[Figure to thyself,] my James, the pleasure with which
figurate Diego gusto que
I heard this news. Thou beginnest now, my son, to
oi estas noticia comienzas ahora á
enjoy an agreeable life. My good sir, you are en-
gozar ʌ señor vm. esta en-
tirely mistaken.
teramente equivocado

Rule 56. When possessives are used as pronouns they agree in gender, number, and case, with the noun which they represent, and are preceded by the definite article; as, *Tu casa y* la mia, thy house and *mine*; *de mis esfuerzos y* los tuyos, of my efforts and *thine*.

When the Romans knew the utility of the Spanish
quando Romano conocieron utilidad Español
sword they abandoned theirs. I have paid my expences
espada abandonaron he pagado gasto
[let them pay] theirs. The historian relates that their
que paguen historiador refiere que
manners differ from ours. They have their
costumbre diferencian tienen
opinion, and we ours. [As soon as] that robber had
dictamen luego que aquel ladron hubo
finished his history, another began his, saying, the
acabado otro comenzó diciendo
histories which [we have just heard,] are not so curious
que acabamos de oir son no curioso
as mine.

Rule 57. When the possessive pronoun is connected to the noun by *ser*, the article is omitted; as, *Este libro es* mio, this book is *mine*; *el palacio es* suyo, the palace is *his*.

The house is ours but the garden is theirs. They say
es pero es dicen
that his army was beaten, but I say that victory never
exército fué vencido digo victoria nunca
was theirs, it always was ours. The colonies which now
siempre colonia que ahora
are theirs, were [formerly] ours, and the ships
son fueron en otro tiempo navio
which are ours, have been theirs.
que han sido

Rule 58. When *mine*, *thine*, &c. are preceded by *of*, we omit the preposition, and place the possessive after the noun; as, *Un amigo* mío, a friend *of mine*; *un autor* nuestro, an author *of ours*.

O thou, said she, whose tears softened the hardness
o decia cuyas lágrimas ablandaron dureza
of this honest heart of mine! Be not a slave of hers.
este honesto seas no

My coming has been to visit an aunt of mine
venida ha sido para visitar á tia
who is ill. An author of ours hath imitated the
que esta enfermo ha imitado
best poet of theirs.

Observation.—Pilate took water and washed his hands.
tomó lavarse
[I will pierce] my heart with this dagger. David killed
atravesarse esta daga —— mato
Goliah, and [cut off] his head. Scarcely [had I put]
corto cabeza apenas eché
my foot on the ground, when the innkeeper [came out]
pie á la tierra quando mesonero salió
to receive me. The said gentleman wore at his side a
á recibir tal caballero traia á lado
long sword. As soon as I extricated a little my
largo chafarote luego que desembaracé poco
head, I said to him. Each put a pistol to my breast.
cabeza dixe cada uno puso pistola pecho
Grachus divided the treasures of Attalus, but it cost
Graco repartió tesoro Atalo pero costó
him his life. Saying this, she [took off] from her
vida diciendo esto sacó de
finger the ring, and put it in my hand. The Philistines
dedo sortija puso mano Filisteo
took Samson, and [put out] his eyes. Thy head
prendieron á sacaron
aches, her side aches, and my heart aches. Your
duele costado
highness knows well that the result of these factions
alteza sabe bien que resultado estas faccion
will be fatal to your interests. Sir, my son is in
será funesto para interes señor hijo esta en
love with your daughter. His servants and yours
amorado de hija criado
are in prison. Gentlemen, your prodigality, and mine
estan la carcél prodigalidad
have ruined his family.
han arruinado familia

Promiscuous Exercises.

Self-love keeps our eyes always blindfolded. A
amorpropio tiene ojo siempre vendado
nephew of hers married a niece of his. Honour thy
sobrino casó con sobrina honra
father and thy mother, that thy days [may be] long
que dia sean largo
upon the land, which the Lord thy God has given thee.
sobre que ha dado
And Isaac said to his father, My father; and he answered,
—— *dixo* *respondió*
Here am I, my son. When [he had nothing to give]
aquí estoy quando no tenia nada que dar
he promised, but his were not court promises. He
prometia pero eran no corte promesa
would not even accept the ring which truly
quiso no aun admitir sortija que verdaderamente
was mine.
era

RELATIVE PRONOUNS*.

Rule 59. *Quien* relates to persons only, and is always preceded by some preposition when it is not the subject of the verb; as, *El rey es* quien *lo manda*, the king is *who* commands it; *el hombre* con quien *fuimos*, the man *with whom* we went.

Who (2) hath (1) no shame hath no conscience.
tiene no vergüenza conciencia
(2) It is (1) He who made man and who [will reward]
Λ es hizo á recompensará
him, and we are the sinners whom he calls, and for
son pecador llama por
whom he suffered.
padecio

Rule 60. *Qual* and *que* refer to persons and to things; as, *El criado* que *vino*, *y* por el qual

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* See Grammar, page 120.

mande la carta, the servant *who* came, and *by whom* I sent the letter.

Self-love is the first that exists, and the last that dies
existe *último* *muere*
in the heart of man. The man that fears God, and that
teme á
fears but him, is truly free. We do not
solo á *es verdaderamente libre*
reflect enough on the dangers to which we are
reflexionamos *estamos*
exposed. Death is an evil for which [there is] no
expuesto *mal* *no hay*
remedy.
remedio

Rule 61. *Cuyo* also relates both to persons and things, but agrees with the word by which it is followed; as, *La nacion* cuyo rey *es sabio*, the nation *whose king* is wise; *la calle* cuyas casas *son altas*, the street the *houses of which* are lofty.

The God of armies, whose cause we defend, will
exército *causa* *defendemos*
protect us. I placed on the table two kinds of soup, at
protegerá *puse en mesa* *género* *sopa á*
the sight of which they took their places. She feared
vista *tomaron* *asiento* *temia*
a man whose counsels she could not follow. The
á *consejo* *podia* *seguir*
Phœnicians whose commerce and navigation we had
Fenicio *comercio* ——— *habiamos*
[so much] admired. Minos, whose wisdom and laws
tanto *admirado* *Minos*
had been so revered.
habian sido *reverenciada*

Rule 62. *Who*, having its antecedent expressed in English, is generally rendered by *que*, especially if the antecedent be preceded by the definite article; as, *Un rey* que *gobierna bien*, a king *who*

governs well; *el Dios* que *nos crio*, the God *who* created us.

We have expelled from the city men who were
hemos expelido *ciudad* *eran*
useless. The most unfortunate of men is a king who
inutil *desdichado*
believes that his happiness consists in making others
cree *que* *felicidad* *consiste* *hacer á* *otros*
miserable. Apollo killed the Cyclops who had forged
——— *Apolo* *Ciclope* *habian forjado*
the thunderbolts of Jupiter.
rayo ———

Rule 63. *Whom* is generally translated *quien*; as, *El hombre* á quien *vimos*, the man *whom* we saw; *las mugeres* á quienes *envié*, the women *whom* I sent.

[I met] with Doctor Sangrado, whom I had not
me encontré ——— ——— *habia no*
seen since the death of my master. It is difficult to
visto desde *amo* *es* *dificil* ʌ
love those whom we do not esteem. I am one
amar á aquellos ʌ *no estimamos* *soy*
of those lads whom thou [didst threaten] with the
aquellos mozo *amenazaste*
rack at Cacabelos.
tormento en ———

Rule 64. If the English antecedent be a personal pronoun, it is generally suppressed; as, La que *escribió*, she *who* wrote; los que *somos amigos*, we *who* are friends; los que *se empeñan*, they *who* endeavour.—See Demonstratives, Rule 75.

The best Christian is he who knows and practises best
Cristiano es *sabe* *practica*
the law of God. They who forgive much manifest
ley *perdonan mucho manifiéstan*
as much valour as they who resist. They who till the
valor *resisten* *labran*

fields, says Oliva, are not the slaves of us who dwell
campo dice —— son no esclavo, mo
in the cities, but our parents, since they support us.
sino pues mantienen
I want a [maid-servant] and thou art she who suits
necesito criada eres conviene
me. Be instructed ye that judge the earth. Blessed
instruios juzgais bienaventurado
are they who trust in him.
confian en

Rule 65. *Yo* and *tú* must always be expressed before the relative; as, Yo que *te amaba, I who* loved thee; tú que *me aborreces, thou who* dost hate me.

O thou who hast left an immense space betwixt
O tú has dexado immenso espacio entre
thee, and all the presumptuous who aspire to imitate
presuntuoso aspiran á imitarte
thee. I who [would have given] her for nothing. Thou
yo daria de balde
who seemest [to have been born] to be our scourge,
pareces haber nacido para ser azote
listen to me.
escucha

Rule 66. *That* or *which* is translated *que*; as, *La hacienda* que *compramos*, the estate *that* we bought.

Let us endeavour to fulfil the duties of the
procuremos á complir con obligacion
state in which God has placed us. Lying is a vice
estado ha colocado mentira es vicio
which we cannot sufficiently hate.
podemos bastante aborrecer

Rule 67. *What* is translated *que*, with the neuter article prefixed; as, Lo que *deseamos*, *what* we desire.

What [is well felt] [is well expressed]. The king
bien se siente *bien se dice*
who to enlarge his dominions sheds the blood of his
por extender *dominio* *derrama* *sangre* f.
subjects, deserves to lose what he possesses, since he
vasallo *merece* ʌ *perder* *posee* *pues*
wishes to usurp what does not belong to him.
quiere ʌ *usurpar* ʌ *pertenece*

Rule 68. The relative may be parted from its antecedent, if the words which intervene form a parenthesis to the sentence; as, *La dicha espada cortava como una navaja, y no habia* armadura (*por fuerte y encantada que fuese*) que *se le parase delante,* the said sword cut like a razor, and there never was an *armour* (so hardened or so powerfully enchanted) *that* could withstand its edge.—Don Quixote, b. iii. ch. 18.

He hath riches sufficient, who hath enough to be
tiene riqueza suficiente *bastante para ser*
charitable. He is unworthy to live, who lives only for
caritativo *es indigno* *vivir* *vive solo para*
himself. Men ought to shun the amusements (how-
deben ʌ *evitar* *diversion* *por*
ever agreeable they may be) which corrupt the
mas agradables que sean *corrompen*
morals.
costumbre f.

Rule 69. Relatives must immediately follow the preposition by which they are governed; as, *El hombre* con quien *hablamos,* the man *whom* we spoke *with.*

Moses was the instrument which God [made use of]
Moises fué *instrumento que* *se sirvió*
to deliver the Israelites. This is what I never thought
para librar *Israelitas* *esto es* *nunca pensé*
off. That was what he stood to. War is the greatest
en eso fué *se atuvo a*
evil which God afflicts men with.
que *aflige* *con*

Rule 70. Relatives must be expressed, although only understood in English; *La muger* que *amo*, the woman I love; *la pluma* con que *escribo*, the pen I write with.

The temptations we daily fall into ought to
tentacion *diariamente caemos en* *deben* A
convince us of the dangers the world we live in, is
convencer *peligro* *vivimos en esta*
surrounded with. The reward he merits for having
rodeado *con* *premio* *merece por haber*
conquered them, is equal to the punishments they de-
vencido *es igual* *castigo* *me-*
serve for [having allowed themselves to be conquered].
recen *haberse dexado vencer*

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS*.

Rule 71. Interrogatives do not admit the article; as, ¿Quien *viene*, *who* comes? ¿qual *tengo?* which have I? ¿que *tenemos? what* have we? ¿cuyos *son los libros? whose* are the books?

Who was the first man? Whom have we offended?
fué *hemos* *ofendido*
Who were the evangelists? What punishment does he
fueron *evangelistas* *castigo* A
deserve? Which of the commandments have we not
merece *mandamientos* *hemos*
sinned against? What [shall we do?] Whose riches
pecado contra *harémos*
will these be. Who [shall comfort] us in that day of
A *serán* *consolará* *aquel*
tribulation.

Note a.—Whose is the victory? In whose likeness
es *semejanza*

* See Grammar, page 124.

was man created? If Adam and Eve were the parents
fué criado Adan Eva fueron padre
of mankind, whose sons are we?
genero humano hijo somos

Rule 72. If the interrogative be governed by a preposition, it must also precede the answer; as, ¿Con quien *se casa ella? whom* doth she marry? con *el marques*, the marquis. ¿De que *murio? what* did he die *of?* de *calentura*, a fever.

Whom have we offended? God. For whom was
á quien hemos ofendido para fué
the world created? For man. What will the queen
creado Λ
travel in? Her coach. What was the law written on?
viajará en coche fué escrito en
Two tables of stone. Whom did the Israelites murmur
tabla piedra Λ *murmuraron*
against? Moses.
de

Note a.—Whose sons are we? God's. Whose son
somos
was Solomon? David's. Whose father is God? ours.
fué *es*

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS*.

Rule 73. *This* is translated by the first; as, *Ganaré* este *pleyto*, I shall gain *this* lawsuit; *mandare* estos *generos*, I shall send *these* goods.

These were his last words, Are these thoughts,
fueron ultimo palabra son pensamiento
O Telemachus! worthy of the son of Ulysses? He
digno
delayed the execution until the last stage, this was at
dilató ——— *hasta posada fué en*

* See Grammar, page 124.

Cacabellos. My father wishes to marry me to this man,
quiere A *casar* *con*
but this will never take place.
A *nunca tendrá efecto*

Rule 74. *That* may be rendered by the second or third; as, Esa *carta*, *that* letter; aquellos *papeles*, *those* papers *.

Those evils of which thou complainest, are caused
mal *quexas* *son* *causado*
by those pleasures to which [thou didst give thyself up]
por *placer* *te entregaste*
in thy youth. That poverty of thine, and those misfortunes of his proceeded from the same cause. That
juventud *pobreza* *desgracia* *procedieron* *mismo causa*
is to what I never shall consent.
es *consentiré*

Rule 75. English personal pronouns, followed by a relative, not agreeing in case, are generally resolved by the demonstrative in Spanish; as, *Debemos premiar* á quel que *trabaja por la patria*, *we* ought to reward him *who* labours for the country.

[Should we not] call an enemy to the republic,
no llamariamos A *enemigo* *republica* á
him who [should violate] the laws? Thou didst
violase
transgress them; him who [should despise] the
quebrantaste *menospreciase*
authority of the senate? thou didst crush it; him who
autoridad *senado* A *oprimiste*
[should foment] seditions? thou didst excite them.
fomentase *sedicion* A *excitaste*

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* See also Observation, Grammar, page 126.

Rule 76. *That*, used twice in the sentence, is generally translated by *aquel* the second time, if the objects differ in their distance, and by *ese* if they do not; as, Ese *hombre que esta ahí, y* aquel *que esta alli, that* man which is there, and *that* which is yonder; ese *hombre, y* esa *muger que va con el, that* man, and *that* woman who goes with him.

This crown and this scepter, which we present to
corona *cetro* *presentamos*
your majesty. That smiling aspect, and that affability
risueño semblante *afabilidad*
with which your majesty [listens to] the complaints of
escucha *quexa*
your subjects. That body which thou seest covered
vasallo *cuerpo* *ves* *cubierto*
with wounds, and that arm which he left on the field of
de herida *brazo* *dexo* *campo*
battle, proclaims his patriotism.
batalla declaran *patriotismo*

Note a.—Saying this I took off the candle from the
diciendo *quité* *vela*
candlestick, and delivering the former to the [old woman]
candelero *entregando* *vieja*
I handed the latter to Fabricius. As was his life, so was
alargue *como fué* *así*
his death, he edified as much in the latter, as he had
edificó *habia*
edified in the former.
edificado

Note b.—The object of elegance is to please; that of
objeto *elegancia es* ʌ *agradar*
eloquence is to persuade. God [does not neglect]
eloqüencia ʌ *persuadir* *no se descuida de*
those who fear him. This palace, and that which I
temen *palacio*
shewed you, are the king's.
enseñé *son*

Note c.—The first thing which I did was to leave
primero cosa hice fué ʌ dexar
the mule at discretion, that is [to go] at the pace she
mula á ——— que fuese á paso
liked.
quisiese

Promiscuous Exercises.

The ministers he appointed were clever. Who
ministro señaló fueron hábil
soweth contentions reapeth wars. All flatterers live at
siembra discordia coge lisonjéro viven á
the expense of him who [listens to] them. Things do
ʌ *costa escucha* ʌ
not pass for what they are, but for what they appear.
pasan por son sino parecen
This is the man whom I was with. The exploits
este es estaba hazaña
which a predecessor has done are confusion and infamy
——— *ha hecho son* ——— *é infamia*
to the successor, who does not imitate them. The
para sucesor ʌ *imita*
dog is the only animal whose natural talents are evident
perro es único ——— ——— *talento son patente*
and from whose education we derive always much
——— *sacamos*
advantage. The body perishes, the soul is immortal;
ventaja cuerpo perere alma es ———
nevertheless we [attend to] the former, and
sin embargo cuidamos de
[neglect] the latter. These news, which I
nos descuidamos de noticia
tell thee, those reports which [were afloat] [last week]
digo voz corrieron la semana pasada
and those rumours which reached us last year agree
rumor alcanzaron se acuerdan
wonderfully. What is man in the presence of God?
maravillosamente es en presencia
and whose protection is equal to his?
——— ——— *es igual*

INDEFINITES.

Rule 77. *One* is rendered by *uno ;* as, *Nb sabe,* uno *que pensar, one* does not know what to think.

Rule 78. *Somebody, some one, anybody, any one,* are rendered by *alguien,* or by *alguno* in the singular ; as, *¿Lo ha dicho* alguien ? has *anybody* said it ? alguno *puede haverlo dicho, some one* may have said it.

Rule 79. *Nobody, no one, not anybody, not any one,* is construed *nadie,* or *ninguno* in the singular ; as, *A* nadie *teme,* he fears *nobody ; a* ninguno *veo,* I see *no one.*

Rule 80. *Something, anything,* is *algo* ; as, *¿Tienes* algo *que decirme ?* hast thou *anything* to say to me ?

Rule 81. *Nothing, not anything,* is translated *nada ;* as, Nada *de lo que dixo la convenció, not anything* he said convinced her.

Rule 82. *Some,* or *any,* is rendered by *alguno* in both numbers, or by *unos ;* as, *Me faltan libros, ¿tiene vm.* algunos ? I want books, have you *any ? ¿conoce vm. á* algunas *de estas señoras ?* do you know *any* of these ladies ? *conozco á* unas, I know *some.*

Rule 83. *None, not any,* is translated *ninguno ;* example : Ninguna *de estas señoras es la hija casada, none* of these ladies is the married daughter.

Rule 84. *Whoever, whosoever, whichever,* or *whichsoever,* are translated *quienquiera,* or *qualquiera,* in both numbers ; as, Quienquiera *que seas, whoever* thou mayest be ; qualquiera *que venga, whoever* may come.

Rule 85. *Whatever*, or *whatsoever*, must be expressed by *qualquier cosa*; as, Qualquier cosa *que digo*, *whatever* I say.

Rule 86. *Another*, *other*, *others*, is rendered by *otro* in both numbers; as, *Mandame* otro, send me *another*; *estos libros son caros*, *pero tengo* otros *mas baratos*, these books are dear, but I have *others* cheaper.

Rule 87. *Each other* is translated *uno otro*; and *one another*, *unos otros*; with or without the article, and with the corresponding preposition placed between them, as, of each other, *el uno del otro*, or *uno de otro*.

Rule 88. *Both* is *ambos*, and *several* is *varios*; as, *Ni el uno ni el otro ha escrito*, *por que* ambos *estan malos*, neither of them has written, because *both* are ill.

Rule 89. *Much* is construed *mucho*, and *many*, *muchos*; as, *Piensa vm. que no tengo pesadumbres*, *pero tengo* muchas, you think I have no troubles, but I have *many*.

Rule 90. *Each* when alone is *cada qual*, or *cada uno*; as, *He comprado seis libros*, cada uno *en un idioma diferente*, I have bought six books, *each* in a different language.

Rule 91. *Each* or *every*, if when joined to a noun they are synonymous, are expressed by *cada*; as, Cada *pregunta la acompañaba con una profunda reverencia*, he accompanied *every* interrogatory with a very low bow.

Rule 92. *Every*, when not denoting the same meaning as *each*, is translated by *todo* in the plural; as, *Encendiéron* todos *sus velas*, *every one* lighted his candle.

Rule 93. *All* is translated *todo* in both numbers; as, Todo *lo que brilla no es oro*, *all* that glitters is not gold; *convidé á muchos, pero no vinieron* todos, I invited many, but they did not *all* come.

Exercise on the foregoing rules.—*One* ought not to be
debe ʌ *ser*
judge and plaintiff in the same cause. He whom *no-*
demandador *mismo*
body pleases is more unfortunate than he who pleases *no-*
agrada es *desdichado*
body. If *anybody* [should ask] me where he is, what
preguntare *donde* *esta*
can I answer him? *No one* is free from death.
puedo responder *esta libre*
[There is nothing] wicked nor shameful but sin.
no hay * *malo* *ni* *vergonzoso* *sino*
Fickle minds begin many things and finish *none*.
variable genio empiezan *no acaban*
Whosoever despises the poor is despicable. The inn-
desprecia á *es despreciable*
keeper was as ready to relate all his affairs, as curious in
sonero era *facil en contar* *cosa* *curioso en*
[informing himself] of those of *others*. *One* sows the
informarse † *siembra*
seed, *another* gathers the fruit. Men [ought to love]
semilla *coge* *fruto* *deben amarse á*
one another. *Many* [deceive] themselves, wishing
se engañan á *mismo* *queriendo*
to deceive *others*. The world is a stage, in which *every*
ʌ *engañar á* *es* *teatro*
one plays his part. All men, said Captain Rolando,
representa *papel* *dixo*
wish to [appropriate to themselves] the wealth of
desean ʌ *apropiarse* *bien*
another. Consider, man, that after thy death all thy
considera *que despues de*
hopes [will have vanished] not even *one* [will remain]
esperanza *habrán desvanecido* *ni* *aun* *quedará*

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* See Note *a*, to Rule 81, Grammar.
† See Note *a*, to Rule 86, Grammar.

to thee. Among authors [there are] *some* who copy
entre *hay* *copian*
literally from *one another*, and *others* who make theirs
literalmenta *hacen*
the thoughts of *others*. Solomon was the most
pensamientos ——— *fué*
fortunate, and Job the most unfortunate of men:
feliz — *infeliz*
yet *both* declare that *all* is vanity. Nature
sin embargo * *declaran* *es vanidad naturaleza*
and religion *both* come from God. How terrible will
——— * *vienen* *quan* ——— ʌ
(2) death (1) be to *any one* who [has neglected]
sera † *que* *se haya descuidado de*
his salvation! To receive from *no one* is inhumanity;
——— *no recibir* *es inhumanidad*
from *many* meanness; and from *all* greediness. The
vileza *avaricia*
belligerent powers are many, and if *any one* of them
beligerante potencia son ‡
should propose any conditions, *all* [will be] lost.
ʌ *propusiere* ——— *sera* *perdido*
[No doubt] the enemy [will ask for] *something* as
no hay dudaque *pedirá* *como*
an equivalent, but *nothing* [shall we grant] to him,
equivalente pero *concederémos*
because *whatever* [we might yield] to him [would not
porque *cedieramos* *no con-*
satisfy] his ambition. *Whosoever* [shall persevere]
tentaria ——— *perseverare*
until the end shall be saved. *Whatever* measures the
hasta *fin* *será* *salvado* § *medida*
murderer [may take] to flee from himself, his crime
asesino *tome* *para huir* *delito*
will always acompany him. The dead [will be raised]
ʌ *siempre acompañará* *muerto* *resucitarán*

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* See Note *a*, to Rule 88, Grammar.
† See Note *a*, to Rule 78, Grammar.
‡ See Note *b*, to Rule 78, Grammar.
§ See Note *a*, to Rule 84, Grammar.

and *every one* [will appear] before the judge, who
parecerán *ante*
[will reward] *each* [according to] his works.
premiará a *segun* *obra*

NAMES OF THE TENSES

TO WHICH THE ROMAN CAPITALS OF THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES REFER.

- Indicative
  - A Present.
  - B Imperfect.
  - C Perfect indefinite.
  - D Perfect definite.
  - E Pluperfect.
  - F Future imperfect.
  - G Future perfect.
- Imperative
  - H Present.
- Subjunctive
  - I Present.
  - K Imperfect
    1. in RA
    2. in SE
    3. in RIA
  - L Perfect.
  - M Pluperfect
    1. in RA
    2. in SE
    3 in RIA
  - N Future imperfect.
  - O Future perfect.
- Infinitive
  - P Present.
  - Q Perfect.
  - R Gerund.
  - S Compound of the Gerund.
  - T Participle.

On SER and ESTAR.

Rule 94. General truths and the qualities of the mind are expressed with *ser*, and emotions with *estar*; as, *La muerte es terrible*, death is terrible; soy *humilde*, *I am* humble; estas *triste*, *thou art* sorrowful.

Rule 95. The natural beauties of the body, and its defects when deemed permanent, are denoted by *ser;* as, *La muchacha* es *bonita*, the girl *is* pretty; *el hijo* era *feo*, the son *was* ugly; *la madre* es *coxa*, the mother *is* lame; *el padre* es *ciego*, the father *is* blind.

Rule 96. Physical changes in the animal body are expressed with *estar;* as, *El niño* está *frio*, the child *is* cold (*to the touch*); *estuve* coxo *la semana pasada*, I *was* lame last week.

Rule 97. The natural qualities of substances are expressed by *ser;* as, *El yelo es frio*, ice is cold; *la nieve es blanca*, snow is white; *la cera es blanda*, wax is soft.

Rule 98. The chemical and mechanical changes in substances are expressed with *estar;* as, *El plomo* está *derretido*, the lead *is* melted; *la cera estaba dura*, the wax *was* hard.

Rule 99. When *to be* connects two nouns, pronouns, infinitives, or one of each, it is translated *ser;* as, *El temor de Dios es el principio de la sabiduria*, the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom; *perdonar las injurias es obrar como Cristianos*, to forgive injuries is to act like Christians.

Rule 100. The materials of which bodies are formed are denoted by *ser;* as, *El vestido* es *de paño*, the suit *is* of cloth; *los candeleros* son *de plata*, the candlesticks *are* of silver.

Rule 101. *To be* forming the passive voice, or used impersonally, is, generally, translated *ser;* as, *¿No es de maravillarse que la virtud sea tan amenudo despreciada*, is it not to be wondered at that virtue should be so often despised?

Rule 102. Possession or destination is expressed with *ser;* as, *La corona* es *del rey*, the crown *is*

the king's; *esta máquina* es *para copiar cartas*, this machine *is* to copy letters.

Rule 103. Locality is denoted by *estar*; as, *El* estaba *en la calle*, he *was* in the street; *el reo* está *delante del juez*, the culprit *is* before the judge.

Rule 104. *Estar* is employed always to conjugate a verb in the gerund; as, Estoy *escribiendo*, I *am* writing; *hemos* estado *arguyendo*, we have *been* arguing.

Rule 105. Before adverbs or adverbial expressions denoting manner, we generally use *estar*; as, Está *de moda*, he *is* in the fsahion; estoy *de priesa*, I *am* in haste.

Rule 106. *Ser* requires the same case before as after it; as, *Si* yo *fuera* tú, if *I* were *thou*; *si* tu *fueras* ella, if *thou* wert *she*.

Exercises on the foregoing Rules.—Gil Blas, said he, *dijo*
we *are* always merry. In truth he *was* the most
A *siempre alegre* *á la verdad* B
graceful of all. I *am* not safe in this country. We
ayroso A *seguro*
were tired of marching, His presence *is* always a
B *cansado* *marchar* A
torment to me. Telemachus, come to rest, for
para *ven á descansar porque*
thy clothes *are* wet. If I *were* a severe judge. Who *is*
vestido A *mojado si* K 1 *severo* A
thy father? By [good fortune] I *was* then alone.
por *fortuna* B *entonces solo*
When the treaty *was* about to [be concluded] she [was
quando *tratado* B* *concluirse*
taken] ill. When kings *are* beloved they deserve to *be*
cayó *malo* A *amado* ʌ *merecen* ʌ

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* See Observation after Rule 106, Grammar.

so. When madmen *are* not raving, they *are* less objects
* *loco* A *furioso* A
of fear than of diversion. This woman *was* one of those
temor ——— B
who have nothing reserved. She *was* [well off] *being*
no tienen B *bien* R
the wife of an officer who *was* with the army. Our
A B
conversation *was* interrupted. They repaired to
——— C *interrumpido* *acudieron*
where Domingo and I *were*. They exhorted me to *be*
adonde B *exhortaron* *á* P
always in good humour. He loved me as if I
de bueno humor *amaba* *como*
had been his son. Our voices *were* not very pleasing.
M 1 B *grato*
Envy *is* the torment of the envious. Gil Blas, said
embidia A *embidioso* *dixo*
Laura, thou *art* among men what I *am* among women,
——— A *entre* A
this *is* the greatest praise which I can give thee. The
A *alabanza* *puedo dar*
Lyceum *was* at Athens, and *was* the public school.
Liceo B *en Atenas* B *escuela*
Here *is* my purse, it *is* rather empty, but thou knowest
aquí A *bolsa* A *un poco vacio* *pero* *sabes*
that a poor singer *is* not a bishop. All my beds, said
que *cantor* A *obispo* *cama dixo*
the landlady, *are* engaged, because I *am* expecting some
mesonera A *ocupado* *porque* A *esperando*
gentlemen of consequence. The bridge *was* of marble
caballero *importancia* *puente* B *mármol*
and the railings *were* of iron. I *was* counting my
barandilla B *hierro* B *contando*
money perhaps for the twentieth time. My greatest
dinero *quiza* *por* *vez* f.
embarrassment *is*, that I *am* far from that town. Vul-
embarazo A *que* A *lejos* *ciudad* *Vul-*
can *was* lame. It *is* certain that war *is* sometimes neces-
cano B *cojo* *cierto* A

---

* See Note *a*, to Rule 106, Grammar.

sary, but it *is* not often so. He *was* of opinion that
A * *parecer*
[to show himself] to his subjects *was* to reward them.
mostrarse *vasallo* *premiar*
The hundred gates of the city of Babylon *were* of
puerta *ciudad* *Babilonia* B
brass. I *am* not yet his, replied the daughter, nor never
bronze A *aun* *replicó* *ni jamas*
shall I *be* it, either he *is* a fool, or he *was* then
A F * O A *tonto ó* B *entonces*
drunk, and [I had a great mind to] tell him so. The
borracho † *decir* *
documents [*were* not yet] signed. To comfort the
documento B † *firmar* A *consolar á*
afflicted *is* an act of mercy. Eternity is a conti-
afligido A *obra* *misericordia* *eternidad* *uno conti-*
nued circle, its centre *is* [every where] but its cir-
nuo *círculo* *centro* *en todas partes* *pero* *cir-*
cumference is [no where].
cunferencia [*no esta*] *en ninguna*

On the Verbs HABER and TENER.

Rule 107. *To have* used as an active verb is translated *tener*, and as an auxiliary, *haber*; as, Tengo *parientes*, *I have* relations; habiamos *hablado*, *we had* spoken.

We had given them all that we had. They had no
B *dado* *lo que* B B
more riches. All that man has, he has received from
A A *recibido*
God. If we had told her who had the letter which she
M 1 *dicho* B
had written, she would have doubted it. Had they
B *escrito* M 1 *dudado* M 2
had reason to complain, we would not have blamed
de quejarse M 3 *culpado*
them.

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* See Note *a*, to Rule 106, Grammar.
† See Observation after Rule 106, Grammar.

Observation.—Adam was nine hundred and thirty years
Adan B
old when he died. Although Tantalus has the water
quando murió aunque A
close to his lips, he always is thirsty. Women and chil-
junto á A
dren are afraid of spectres. Some persons endeavour
A *espectro* *se empeñan*
to appear wicked, only because they are ashamed of
en parecer malo solo porque A
being good. The water has not been so cold this winter
P D
as it was [last winter.]
C *el hibierno pasado*

Rule 108. When the auxiliaries *to have* and *to be* followed by an infinitive, denote some future action, the former is translated *tener que*, and the latter *haber de*; as, *Teniamos que escribir*, we had to write; *habia de venir*, he was to come.

I was not [the only one] who was to travel with the
B *solo* B *caminar*
carrier. Who fears God has nothing to fear. He had
teme á A *temer* B
lived as if he had not a soul to save, or was never to
vivido K 1 *salvar* K 3 *nunca*
die. Here we are to sleep, said one of the horsemen.
morir A *dormir dixo* *caballero*
We had many letters to write that night, because the
B *escribir*
ship was to sail the next day.
navio B *salir* *siguiente*

Note a.—There was much to fear from such a
A B *temer* *tal* A
meeting. There [will be] many obstacles to overcome.
encuentro A F *vencer*

ETYMOLOGICAL EXERCISES ON VERBS.

*On the Regular Verbs**.

Infinitives ending in *ar* are of the 1st, in *er* of the 2d, and in *ir* of the 3d conjugation.

First conjugation*.

The dog barks when we knock at the door.
perro ladrar A *llamar* A *á*
The horses [did neigh]. The bulls bellowed. The
relinchar B *toro bramar* C
sheep have bleated. The cats had mewed. The asses
oveja balar D *gato maullar* E *asno*
will bray. The wild boars will have grunted.
rebuznar F *jabalí arruar* C
[Howl ye] wolves. Though doves may coo. If
ahullar H *lobo aunque palomo arrullar* I
serpents were not to hiss, though hens might
serpientes silbar K 1 *gallima*
cluck, chickens would pule. Unless the
cacarear K 2 *pollo piar* K 3 *amenos que*
geese have not cackled. If the cocks had not crowed
ansar graznar L *gallo cantar* M 1
so early, the hens would not have chuckled. If
temprano coclear M 3
the mice should squeak, or the bees should have
raton chillar N *abeja*
hummed.
zumbar O

Second conjugation†.

I fear his vengeance. We shall have dined at
temer A *venganza comer* G
four o'clock. Thou didst owe a large sum. They
deber B *grande cantidad*
will corrupt thy morals. He read the book with
corromper F *costumbre* ‡ *leer* C

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* See Grammar, page 57.
† See Grammar, page 60.
‡ See N. B. Grammar, page 143.

attention. Let them conquer with their words. We
vencer H
have lost his friendship. Although the minister may
perder D
possess the confidence of the prince. We would not
poseer I *confianza*
offend them. Though they may arrive before
ofender K 3 * *llegar* I *antes de*
thy return. If they should have drunk that liquor. If
vuelta *beber* O *licor*
thou hadst gathered the flowers. If ye granted
coger M 1 *conceder* K 2
them the favour, they would correspond with grati-
gracia *corresponder* K 3
tude. Although he may have committed the crime. If
cometer L
they should eat this fruit. If her poverty had not
comer N *pobreza*
proceeded from her extravagance, I would have pro-
proceder M 2 *pro-*
tected her, because she had not offended me.
teger M 3 E

Third conjugation †.

The king prohibited the export of silk-goods. I shall
prohibir C *extraccion* *seda genero*
have set out before thy return. We have applied
partir G *acudir* D
often to him. I do not permit his visits. Let us
permitir A
restrain his ambition. If hogs were not to grunt.
restriñir H *puerco* *gruñir* K 1
Though lions might roar, they would not stun
leon *rugir* K 2 *aturdir* K 3
me. Thou didst always elude our vigilance. Though
eludir B
they may feign their grief. Ye had exacted [too
‡ *fingir* I *pena* *exigir* E *de-*

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* See Observation, Grammar, page 144.
† See Grammar, page 63.
‡ See Observation, Grammar, page 144.

much]. If this general should direct well his opera-
masiado *dirigir* N
tions. Provided the allies have fought with equal
con tal que *aliado* *combatir* L *igual*
forces. If they should have omitted the date. If they
omitir O *fecha*
had not lived together, they would not have quarrelled
vivir M 1 *juntos* *reñir* M 3
so often.

On Verbs conjugated as Passive.*

I was taken prisoner in that battle. The law had
tomar C
been annulled by the parliament. The victory would
anular E
have been gained by us, if our troops had not been
alcanzar M 1 *por* *tropa*
twice repulsed. Was not the castle given up
rechazar M 2 *entregar* C
before the guns were fired? Were the deserters
antes que *cañon* *disparar* K 2 *desertor*
shot? Many are called, but few will be chosen.
arcabucear C *llamar* A *escoger* F
Should we not have been banished, if we had been
desterrar M 1
accused? † The importation had been forbidden.
acusar M 2 *entrada* *prohibir* E
† The news of the defeat were spread now and
noticia *derrota* *esparcir* B *de quando en*
then. † Their bulletins will be looked upon always
quando *boletin* *mirar* F
with suspicion.
sospecha

On Verbs conjugated as Reflective ‡.

I always avail myself of the opportunity. Let
aprovecharse A *ocasion*

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* See Grammar, page 71.
† See Grammar, page 145.
‡ See Grammar, page 71.

men accustom themselves to labour. They com-
acostumbrarse I *trabajo* *quex-*
plained continually of the abuses. If thou wert to
arse B *continuamente* *abuso*
amuse thyself with me. If the Lord Mayor had
divertirse K 2 *regidor*
not exerted himself so much, the bread [would
empeñarse M 1
have become dearer]. We have flattered ourselves
encarecerse M 3 *mas* *lisonjearse* D
too much. I shall apply myself to logic. Provided
aplicarse F
we might free ourselves from his dominion. Had
librarse K 2 *dominacion*
ye not deceived yourselves many times? If the go-
engañarse E
vernment should have seized upon his papers. Let
apoderarse O *de*
us rejoice at the victory.
regocijarse H *de*

On the Irregular Verbs *.

I. I hate flattery. In order that we may not
aborrecer A *lisonja* *afin de que*
want his protection. Provided that the judge
carecer de I *con tal que*
should pity her tears. Let them suffer
compadecerse de N *padecer* H
the punishment, though only one may deserve it. That
castigo *merecer* I
cruelty may not tarnish the brilliancy of the victory.
deslucir I *esplendor*

II. Many shut their ears to the voice of conscience.
cerrar A *oido*
Though they may cross the river. In order that
atravesar I
they may defend the place. Let him govern with
defender I *plaza* *gobernar* H

---

* See their Examples, Grammar, page 147.

wisdom. They do not attend to our admonitions.
atender A *reprehension*
They err unwillingly.
* *errar* A

III. Let them substitute another in my place.
substituir H *lugar*
Though he may argue with me. I contribute some-
argüir I *contribuir* A
times. Thou attributest the victory to chance. They
atribuir A *suerte* f.
distribute their property among the poor.
distribuir A *caudal* *entre*

V. Let them review the works with impartiality. We
rever H *obra* *imparcialidad*
did not foresee then our misfortunes. I foresee
prever B *entonces* *desgracia* *antever* A
the consequences of this disagreement. They never have
desavenencia
reviewed that pamphlet.
rever D *folleto*

VII. Though the authority may decay. In order
decaer I
that we may not relapse into the same habits. Provided
recaer I *mismo habito*
the responsibility should not devolve upon me.
recaer I

VIII. I hear his voice. From that place they hear
oir A *desde* *sitio* A
every thing with ease. In order that he [may not
facilidad
hear indistinctly] the conversation. Let them overhear
entreoir I *entreoir* H
all the conference.

IX. I am ashamed of his conduct. Let my
avergonzarse A
tears move thee. He lays bets. He returns that
mover H *apostar* A *volver* A

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* See Grammar, page 181.

they may absolve him. Smell that rose. Though
absolver I * *oler* H
the altar may smell of the incense. Cost what it
altar *oler* I *á* *incienso* *costar* H
cost.
I

X. He contends with me. Correct her. In order
competir A *corregir* H
that we may obtain our pretensions. Let us dismiss
† *conseguir* I *despedir* H
them immediately. Measuring their forces with ours.
medir R
If the fire should melt the wax. Though they may
fuego *derretir* N *cera*
ask alms.
peder I *limosna*

XI. He acquires the esteem of his countrymen.
adquirir A
Warn them of the danger. Defer not thy con-
advertir H *peligro* *deferir* I
version until old age. Adhering always to the same
hasta *vejez* *adherir* R
opinion. In order that we might consent to it. If
dictamen *consentir* K 2 *en*
thou shouldst confer with him upon the subject. Pro-
conferir N *sobre* *asunto*
vided they do not quarrel.
reñir I

XII. He died the following year. Die with
morir C *siguiente* *morirse* H *de*
shame. Let us die the death of the righteous. Al-
morir H *justo*
though he might die of grief. He [is dying] for
morir K 2 *morirse* A
her. If he should die of this illness. Dying
morir N *enfermedad* *morir* R
for his country.
patria

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* See Grammar, page 183.

† See Observation, Grammar, page 144.

XVI. I satisfy him with little. He counterfeited
satisfacer A *contrahacer* C
the coin of the realm. If they should not do
moneda *reyno*
over again what we have undone. Satisfy him. If
rehacer N *deshacer* D *satisfacer* H
they were to undo it, I would do it over again.
K 1 K 3

XIX. Let us suppose it. We would never op-
suponer H *opo-*
pose a negotiation. Let them propose the con-
nerse á K 3 *proponer* H
ditions. [Make thyself acquainted] with their pro-
imponerse H *en* *pro-*
posals. They will presuppose our consent. I
puesta *presuponer* F *consentimiento*
prefer virtue to riches. They have composed
anteponer A *componer* D
various works. If they should expose her to his rage.
exponer N *colera*
Ye deposed the sovereign.
deponer C

XXII. Her groans attracted the attention of the
gemido atraer C
hearers. Although they may contract many debts.
oyente *contraer* I *deuda*
To the end that the delinquents [might take refuge] in
retraerse K 2
the church. Let them subtract the half of the sum.
subtraer I

XXIII. Although it may not be worth the while.
valer I *pena*
The profits would never be equivalent to the labour.
ganancia *equivaler* K 3 *trabajo*
I do not go out early. He will surpass his prede-
salir A *sobresalir á* F
cessors in humility. Surpass thy ancestor in
sobresalir á H *antepasados*
virtue.

XXIV. The innkeeper conducted me to the house
mesonero *conducir* C
of a carrier. If this orator were never to introduce
arriero *introducir* K 1
his similes. Though he may not seduce her with pro-
seducir I *pro-*
mises. If the trees should not produce fruit [next
mesa *árbol* *producir* N *el verano*
summer]. Provided we translate the document.
que viene *traducir* I *documento*

XXVI. We shall abide by your opinion. Let us
atenerse F *á*
not detain her. In order that they might keep up
detener I *mantener* K 2
their establishment. He would not entertain them.
entretener K 3
Refrain thy passions. If they should not abstain
contener H *abstenerse* N
from strong liquors.
fuerte *licor*

XXVII. Let them agree better in future. Though
avenirse H *en adelante*
some accident may happen to them, they never will
sobrevenir I
infringe the laws. The bad smell arose from the
contravenir á F *mal olor provenir* C
drain. But if the verb should intervene. We pre-
caño *pero* *intervenir* N *pre-*
pared ourselves for the battle.
venirse C

XXVIII. I never retract what I have said. They
desdecirse de A D
will bless the hand. He had predicted that they
bendecir F *predecir* E
would curse him. Though he should contradict
maldecir K 8 *contradecir* N
the assertion, I will not retract. If they should curse us
afirmacion F N

in their wrath. If they had blessed us. This bread is
enojo M 1 *
blessed.
T *

On the Impersonal Verbs †.

Amanecer, Anochecer, Nevar, Helar, &c.

It will not be light so soon to-morrow. It snowed
amanecer *temprano* *mañana* *nevar* C
two hours after it was dark. Though it may grow dark
anochecer C *anochecer* I
early. If it should thunder and lighten we shall see
tronar N *relampaguear* N *ver* F
the road by the flashes of lightning. Though it may
camino á *luz* *relampagos*
thunder and lighten to-night. We [shall be at break
I I *esta noche* *amanecer* F
of day] with the army.
ejército

Haber.

There are some unhappy moments in which the most
A *desgraciado* *qual*
virtuous are the most feeble. There is no government in
virtuoso *debil* A
which there have not been some variations. Provided
L *mudanza*
there be honour there will be security. There would
I *honra* F *seguridad*
have been many disputes, though certainly there was
M 1 *á la verdad* B
no cause. Then said the Creator, Let there be light,
H
and there was light.
C

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* See Observation, Grammar, page 188.
† See Grammar, page 188 to 193.

Hacer.

It is cold; but provided it should be no colder than it
A *frio* *pero* I
has been to-day, it will not be so cold this winter as it
D *hoy* F
was last winter. It was then ten years since they
C *invierno* B *entonces* *que*
[had written to us]. It is a hundred and three years
no nos escribian A
since they rebuilt the church of Saint Paul. On the
reedificar C *iglesia* *Santo Pablo* A
sixth of February will be three years since the Prince of
F *que*
Wales was appointed Regent.
fué nombrado regente

On the Observation, Grammar, page 193.

There needs no more than a bad inclination to make
no ser menester A ——— *para hacer á*
a man vicious. It is not enough to think with exactness,
vicioso *bastar* A *pensar* *exáctitud*
we must also express ourselves with clearness. It
ser menester A *expresarse* *claridad*
is necessary to prefer our duty to our pleasure. It
ser preciso A *preferir* *obligacion* *gusto*
is not enough for a general to be prudent, it is also
basta A
necessary that he be fortunate. It is the Gospel that
afortunado *evangelio*
commands us to forgive our enemies. It is not those
manda *perdonar á*
who speak most that men admire. It is thou who
hablar mas *admirar* A
hast deceived us. Men must obey the laws, since
engañar D *ser menester* A *puesque*
it is they that defend us.
defender A

On the Use of the Tenses *.

Present and Imperfect of the Indicative.

God is propitious to those who implore him. Nero
propicio *implorar*
was a detestable tyrant. All men talk of liberty, savages
hablar *salvage*
alone possess it. The Lacedemonians sacrificed their
solo *poseer* *Lacedemonio* *sacrificar*
children. He sets out to-morrow for Spain. The pro-
hijo *partir* *pro-*
digal lives rich and dies poor, the miser lives poor and
digo *vivir* *morir* *avaro*
dies rich. Most people live without reflection.

On the Perfect Indefinite, Perfect Definite, and Pluperfect.

God has imprinted in the heart of man the love of
estampar
liberty. As soon as Cæsar had entered the senate, the
luego que *entrar en*
conspirators threw themselves upon him. All his ho-
echarse
nours, riches, and power, vanished immediately. It is
vanecer *hacer*
now four years since he has been with the army. [We
que
had then corresponded with each other] for more than
entonces cartearse
ten years. When man considers how long he has
considerar quanto tiempo ʌ
offended his Creator, and He has pardoned him, he
perdonar ʌ
shudders. No sooner had Adam heard the voice, than
estremecerse *no* *bien* *oir* *que*
he grew ashamed of his nakedness.
avergonzarse *desnudez*

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* See Grammar, from page 195 to 215.

On the Future Imperfect and Future Perfect.

The prayers of the righteous will be efficacious. I
oracion *justo* *eficaz*
shall set off to-day, and shall have spoken with him
partir *hablar*
before his return. God will reward the good, and
antes de *vuelta* *recompensar*
will punish the wicked. The Prince of Wales will have
castigar *malo*
been Regent three years in February. Perhaps the com-
por *co-*
missioners are now signing the capitulation. I suppose
misionado *firmando*
you have read the Gazette. Is there a grief like mine?
leer
Some said, Can this man be a Deity under the human
decir *deidad* *bajo*
form?
figura

On the Imperative and the Present of the Subjunctive.

Remember, man, that thou art dust. Forgive them,
acordarse *polvo* *perdonar*
Father, for they know not what they do. Come to-
saber *hacer* *venir*
morrow with thy daughter, but come not early. Let us
profit by his example. Use thy authority with mo-
aprovecharse *usar de* *autoridad*
deration, and do not abuse thy power.
abusar *poder*

On the Terminations RA, SE, *and* RIA*.

How many men would have perished in that battle!
quanto *perecer*

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* See Grammar, page 209.

Nations would be happy, if wisdom were the only object
feliz *sabiduría* *uñico*
of sovereigns. Had we no pride, we should not complain
quexarse
of the pride of others. We should be happy now if
Adam had not sinned. Caligula commanded that the
pecar *mandar*
Romans should render him divine honours. Were men
to follow the dictates of reason, they would save
seguir *precepto*
themselves many sorrows. Had Cæsar been less ambi-
ahorrarse
tious, he would have done more honour to human na-
ture. Did you but know where I am now, you would
saber
put up a thousand supplications to heaven, that I might
ofrecer *suplica* *porque*
return to your house. Oh! [had I but seen her] before
volver *o* *si ver ella*
her death! Fearing that study might fatigue me. He
temer *fatigar*
ordered the general to take the fortress, and to [put to
mandar *tomar* *fortaleza* *y que matar*
death as many as] he found armed, and to pay for
a quantos *encontrar armado* *que pagar*
all the provisions which he might want. Without
víveres *necesistar*
temptations we should not be able to know ourselves.
poder *conocerse yo mismo*
The innkeeper to whom I related my adventure, (with
posadero *contar* *aventura* *de*
which the scoundrel was perhaps better acquainted than
el qual *bellaco estar** *quiza* *informado*
I,) pitied me.
compadecerse de

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* See the last N. B. Grammar, page 211.

On the different Significations of the Preterimperfect and Imperfect Future of the Subjunctive.

No one seemed to me, then, more suited to believe
parecer *entonces* *apto para creer*
every thing I might choose to tell him. Thou wilt have
todo *querer* *decir*
[as many conveniences as] [thou mayest choose]. He
quantas conveniencias *querer*
gave them permission to do what [they might happen to
hacer *querer*
like]; hence it is that they did then what they chose;
de aquí *querer*
they do now what they choose; and doubtless will do
querer *sin duda*
hereafter what they will. Ye may stop in my her-
en adelante *querer* *poder quedarse* *her-*
mitage [as long as] ye like. He that has valour
mita *todo el tiempo que* *querer*
will follow me. If I were a king I would do what I
seguir *hacer*
like. He had ordered that all neutral vessels which should
mandar *neutral buque*
enter the ports of England, or should have been
entrar en *puerto*
searched by the English cruizers, should be confiscated
registrar por *crucero* *confiscar*
[as soon as] they entered the ports of France.
luego que

SYNTACTICAL EXERCISES ON VERBS.

On the Agreement of the Verb with its Subject.

Rule 109. The verb and its subject agree in number and person; as, *El maestro enseña, y los discipulos aprenden*, the master teaches, and the scholars learn.

Fortune and caprice govern the world. A babbler
capricho gobernar *hablador*
speaks when we do not listen to him, and does not
hablar *quando* *escuchar*

listen to us when we speak to him. Interest and vanity occasion the greatest portion of human misery.
causar *parte*

Rule 110. If the subject of the verb be a collective noun, the verb may be put in the plural; as, *Una multitud entráron*, a multitude entered.

An infinity of persons came to offer me their services.
infinidad *sujeto* *venir á ofrecer* *antencion*
A multitude gnawed his entrails. We read the
muchedumbre *roer* *entraña* *leer*
resolutions in the presence of all, but the majority opposed them.
——— ——— *presencia* *pero* *pluralidad opo-*
nerse á

Rule 111. A verb having different persons for its subjects, agrees with the pronoun understood; as, *El rey y la reyna* (ellos) *entraron*, the king and queen (*they*) came in.

Thou and he who conducts thee shall perish. As soon
guiar *perecer* *luego*
as we saw our master dead, Dame Jacinta Inesilla and
que *amo* *muerto* *Señora* ——— ———
I began a concert of mournful howlings. Her father
comenzar *musica* *funebre* *alarido*
and mother [will not consent].
consentir

Rule 112. If a verb have several subjects not connected by a conjunction, it agrees generally with the last; as, *Esquadras, exércitos, dinero, todo se sacrificó*, fleets, armies, money, all was sacrificed.

Wealth, dignities, honours, every thing disappears at
bienes *dignidad* *honor* *desaparecer*
the hour of death; virtue alone remains. Our ships,
solo permanecer *navio*

our colonies, our commerce, every thing is ruined.
colonia *comercio* *estar perdido*
Games, conversation, spectacles, nothing amuses her.
juego ——— *espectáculo* *divertir*

Note a.—Not only his property and his health, but
solamente *caudal* *salud sino*
his reputation also has been sacrificed. The heavens,
——— *tambien* *sacrificar* *cielo*
the earth, and even man, shows his omnipotence.
tierra *aun* *manifestar* *omnipotencia*

Note b.—(5) His valour and his constancy (2) were
valor *constancia*
(1) never (3) more (4) exposed, than in the last
exponer
battle. Let (2) him and his relations (1) quit this
pariente *salir de*
country.
pais

Observation.—I do not like to give my estate to a
gustar *dar* *hacienda*
spendthrift. He will like to see the public buildings.
pródigo *ver* *publico* *edificio*
The apartment could hold a bed, a press, and two chairs.
aposento *caber* *cama* *armario* *silla*
The conversation of those who like to show their supe-
——— *gustar* *mostrar* *supe-*
riority is irksome.
rioridad *enfadoso*

Government of Verbs.

Rule 113. An active transitive verb governs the noun to which its energy passes, in the objective case; as, *El la mató*, he killed her.

God wisely governs the world. Riches often pro-
sabiamente *gobernar* *pro-*
cure us envy. Discord always produces quarrels.
curar *discordia* *contienda.*
Neither riches nor dignities render us happy.
ni ——— *dignidad* *hacer* ———

Rule 114. Active verbs govern their objective case with the preposition *á*, if it be a person; as, *Venció al enemigo*, he conquered the enemy.

Though [we may be able] to deceive men, we shall
poder ʌ *engañar*
never be able to deceive God. Nature makes the poet;
hacer
art the orator. Minos loved his people more than his
orador *pueblo*
own family.
propio

Observation.--Covetousness begets often prodigality,
avaricia *engendrar* *prodigalidad*
and prodigality sometimes begets covetousness. Flatterers
lisonjero
make cowards vain, and fools mad. Hope is the only
hacer cobarde vano *necio loco esperanza* *único*
comfort which never abandons the gamester. Philip
consuelo *abandonar* *jugador* *Felipe*
sent the deputies to the minister. [Waiting for] this
mandar *diputado* *esperar*
maturity, I did not learn to read or to write.
madurez *aprender á leer ni* *escribir*

Rule 115. Passive verbs require the preposition *de* or *por* before the noun which denotes the agent; as, *Dios es temido de* or *por los malos*, God is feared by the wicked; *El reo fué sentenciado por el juez*, the culprit was sentenced by the judge.

An affable man is beloved by all the world. Great
afable *amar*
men are persecuted by envy. Learning and virtue are
perseguir *envidia* *ciencia*
sought by few.
buscar *poco*

Note a.—Cain was killed by his own brother. The
matar
History of Don Quixote was written by Cervantes.
escribir

Rule 116. Neuter verbs, active intransitive, as well as some reflective verbs, have a regimen with *de*, which denotes what causes their effects; as, *Bramar de corage*, to roar with passion; *Correrse de la pregunta*, to blush at the question; *Me alegro de verte*, I am glad to see thee.

My grandfather wept with joy. My parents won-
abuelo llorar padre mara-
dered at my prodigious memory. Ah! poor Gil Blas,
villarse prodigioso memoria
die with shame. Lucinda retired, crying with pas-
morirse vergüenza retirarse llorando có-
sion. I am ashamed to see you in such a condition.
lera avergonzarse ver tal ʌ ———
I soon [grew tired] of living among these wretches.
presto cansarse vivir miserable

Rule 117. Verbs implying motion to, towards, or from a place, govern the noun denoting whence the motion proceeds with *de*, the noun which points out its direction with *á*, and the noun expressing the space through which it passes with *por*: example; *Fueron de Londres á Chelsea, por el Parque*, they went from London to Chelsea, through the Park.

In an instant, said Telemachus, I passed from the
instante decir pasar
bitterest grief to the greatest joy. [Before we rush]
amargo dolor alegria antes de arrojarnos
upon danger, we ought to foresee the consequences. We
deber prever consequencia
had passed then from the hardships of slavery to the
rigor esclavitud
sweets of liberty. No mortal can [go out] of this world
dulzura libertad ——— poder salir
without passing through the gates of death.

Observation.—I set off immediately to discharge my
partir al punto executar.

commission. The innkeeper came out to receive me
comision *mesonero* *salir* *recibir*
with much urbanity. [I must go] and [look for]
urbanidad *es menester que vaya* *buscar*
them. He will not see her again. He again read the
ver *leer*
paper with much attention.

Rule 118. Verbs of *demanding*, and of *granting* or *refusing*, govern generally the person to whom their energy is directed with the preposition *á*; as, *Pide perdon* á Dios, ask pardon *from God*.

This wonderful secret, which nature could not
maravilloso *secreto* *poder*
conceal from my profound observation. We plucked
ocultar *profundo* *observácion* *arrancarse*
from each other a handful of hairs. I bought her watch
puñado *cabello* *comprar* *relox*
of a famous watchmaker. I asked the innkeeper if
famoso *relojero* *preguntar* *mesonero*
he had any fish.
alguno pezcado

Note a.—He made war upon the two sovereigns, and
hacer *á*
took from them various places. They always ask
tomar *plaza* *pedir*
leave of him, but he never grants it to them.
permision *conceder*

Note c.—I [went out] of Ithaca to inquire after my
salir ——— *preguntar*
father of the other kings who had returned from the siege
volver *sitio*
of Troy.
Troya

Rule 119. Verbs implying *yielding*, or *resistance*, generally require *á* before the regimen to which their energy is directed; as, *Me opondré* á las leyes, I shall oppose *the laws*; *Se aplicó á cul-*

tivar la tierra, he applied himself to cultivate the ground.

No one can resist his arguments. [He has always
poder resistir *argumento* *siempre*
regulated himself] by the will of his superiors. An
arreglarse *voluntad* *superior*
Arab who dedicates himself to the occupation of a land
Arabe *dedicarse* ——— *tierra*
pirate, habituates himself to bear the fatigue of journeys,
pirata *habituarse* *sufrir* *viage*
and accustoms himself not to sleep, and to endure heat
hacerse *dormir* *tolerar calor*
and thirst.
sed

Rule 120. Verbs of *comparing* generally require *á* befor the noun with which the comparison is made; as, *El hijo se parece* al padre, the son resembles *the father*.

Those vices which resemble virtues are the worst of
semejarse
all. [As for me] I prefer my country to the
por lo que toca á mi *preferir* *patria*
hundred cities of Crete. The splendour of the fortune
Creta *esplendor*
of the wicked resembles the lightning which precedes
malo *semejarse* *relampago* *precede*
the [clap of thunder.]
trueno

Rule 121. Verbs implying *to belong*, *to concern*, *to happen*, *to ploy*, as well as most of the impersonal verbs, generally require *á* before the noun to which their energy is directed; as, *Importa* á los Cristianos, it concerns *Christians*.

I knew the cards, and I played at dice. It concerns
conocer *naipe* *jugar* *dado* *importar*
princes to judge of their ministers, but it concerns us to

submit to their will. It concerns them to consider
someterse *considerar*
my resolution, and it concerns him to execute it.
executar

Rule 122. Verbs of condemning require the punishment preceded by the preposition *á*; as, *Condenarán al* reo á galeras, they will condemn the culprit *to the galleys*; *Sentenciaron al desertor* á ser arcabuceado, they sentenced the deserter *to be shot*.

Adam was condemned to cultivate the ground. Tan-
Adan *condenar* *cultivar* *tierra* *Tan-*
talus was condemned to a continual thirst, and to have
talo *sed* f.
the water [up to] his chin, and [not to be able] to
hasta *barba* *no poder*
taste it.
probar

Rule 123. Verbs implying *plenty* or *want*, *remembrance* or *oblivion*, have a regimen generally preceded by *de*; as, *Llenó la casa* de gente, he filled the house *with people*; *Acuerdate* de tu Criador, remember *thy Creator*.

Remember the shortness of life, and the certainty
acordarse *brevidad* *certidumbre* f.
of death. Rules always need examples. Let us
necesitar
arm ourselves with patience. I did not doubt the death
armarse *paciencia* *dudar*
of my husband. Remember that I have intrusted to
acordarse *confiar*
thee the secret.

Rule 124. Verbs implying *praising*, *blaming*, *absolving*, *using*, *repenting*, *jeering*, and *pitying*, generally have a regimen also with *de*; as, *Por la noche nos juntabamos, y nos reíamos* de los que *se*

habian compadecido de nosotros *por el dia*, at night we met, and used to laugh at those who had pitied us in the course of the day.

Perhaps Hazael will pity my youth and my
quiza ——— *compadererse*
tears. The worldly will deride us, but what will
lágrima *mundano* *burlarse* *pero*
not the worldly deride? Let us avail ourselves of
aprovecharse
the present time. An honest man values himself upon
honrado *preciarse*
nothing.

Note a.—Thy parents will repent to have lectured,
arrepentirse *arengar*
so much, a simpleton. We did not laugh at hearing
mentecato *reirse* *oir*
her sing; but at seeing her dance.
cantar sino *ver* *baylar*

Rule 125. Verbs implying *distance* or *separation* generally require *de* before the noun which is not their own direct regimen; as, *Apartate* de la ocasion, avoid the opportunity.

They have degenerated from their first state. I shall
degenerar
mistrust myself as my most terrible enemy. I did
desconfiar mi mismo ———
not know him at first, because he had changed dress.
conocer *al principio porque* *mudar trage*
We renounce more easily our interests than our
renunciar *facilmente*
pleasures.

Rule 126. Most verbs admit a regimen with *en*, denoting wherein the meaning of the said verbs is conspicuous; as, *Siempre pensaré* en ti, I shall always think *on thee*.

We ought to think frequently on the shortness of
pensar con freqüencia *brevidad*

life, and on the certainty of death. I thought only
certidumbre f. *pensar*
on cultivating my talent, and on applying myself to
cultivar *aplicarse*
labour. It is better not to abound with riches, than to
trabajo *abundar*
burn with the desires which they excite.
abrasarse *deseo* *excitar*

Rule 127. Verbs denoting *behaviour* generally require *con* before the persons towards whom it is directed; as, *Me desahogaré* con mi padre, I will unbosom myself *to my father*.

We ought to behave well to those who have behaved
deber *portarse*
well to us. She plays him the same part which he
representar *mismo papel*
[used to play] to her. [Acquit thyself] towards thy
cumplir
neighbour, as thou wouldst that thy neighbour should
próximo como *querer*
acquit himself towards thee.

Observation.—My mother [used to suffocate] me with
sofocar
caresses. Strike him hard, said he to them, and let him
caricia *dar* *recio decir*
die with blows: immediately they threw themselves
morir *garrotazo* *echarse*
upon me, and struck me with their bludgeons. They
sobre *garrote*
opened the breach with a single [shot of their gun].
abrir *brecha* *solo* *cañonazo*

ON VERBAL REGIMEN.

Rule 128. If two verbs come together in English, and the second be in the infinitive, it is generally used in the same mood in Spanish; as, *Quiero aprender*, I wish to learn; *Debemos obedecer*, we ought to obey.

I should like to go; but he will not like to return
querer ʌ *ir* *pero* ʌ *volver*
with me. We ought to suffer with resignation all the
deber ʌ *sufrir*
evils which we cannot avoid. Men ought to flee from
mal *poder* *evitar* ʌ *huir*
vice, and to practise virtue.
ʌ *practicar*

Rule 129. Verbs denoting *to dare, to begin, to teach, to learn, to compel,* generally require *á* before the infinitive which they govern; as, *No me atrevo á salir,* I dare not go out.

Grammar is the art which teaches to speak and to
gramatica *enseñar* *hablar*
write correctly. All men ought to learn to know
escribir correctamente *deber aprender conocerse*
themselves. A libertine seldom begins to reform
libertino rara vez empezar *reformarse*
[until] he [sees himself] compelled to abandon his
hasta que *verse* *precisar* *abandonar*
pleasures.

Rule 130. Verbs implying *to submit, to oppose, to exhort* or *invite, to prepare, to assist, to be destined,* and *to accustom oneself,* require also generally *á* before the infinitive which they govern; as, *Exhortaronme á vivir Cristianamente,* they exhorted me to live like a Christian.

I had accustomed myself to treat only with
acostumbrarse *tratar unicamente*
persons of distinction. Whilst they prepared to re-
persona ——— *mientras* *disponerse* *re-*
ceive us. Religion obliges us to revere princes, and
cibir ——— *obligar* *reverenciar*
to obey our superiors. Help me to overcome my
obedecer *superior* *ayudar* *vencer*
passions.
pasion

Rule 131. Verbs signifying *to abstain, to cease,*

to deprive, to finish, govern the infinitive with *de*; as, *Cesaron de atormentarme*, they ceased to torment me.

I thought that fortune would cease to persecute me.
pensar que cesar perseguir
They ceased to torment me with their remedies.
atormentar remedio
I saw that I could not avoid to communicate my
ver poder dispensarse comunicar
ideas.
idea

Note a.—He is just gone out. He was but just come
salir entrar
in when I saw him. She had just lost her husband.
ver perder
They have just gained a complete victory.
alcanzar

Note c.—Take care not to judge the works of others.
guardarse juzgar obra
I shall take care not to tell them the secret. He took
decir secreto
good care not to return.
bien volver

Note d.—It is better to prevent evil than to be under
mal ʌ verse en
the necessity of punishing it. He has no need to come
precision castigar necesidad
so far, for I shall have time to call at his house to-day.
lejos porque tiempo pasar hoy
Note e.—Fortune causes (2) our virtues or vices (1) to
hacer
be seen. He caused himself to be beloved by his subjects
ver hacerse vasallo
by his affability. The mayor ordered us to [be taken up.]
por afabilidad corregidor mandar ʌ prender
Men suffer themselves often to be overcome by tempta-
dexarse vencer
tions, because they dare not expose themselves to the
atreverse
sarcasms of the world.
sarcasmo

Observation.—It was not easy to [meet with] a more
∧ *hallar*
favourable conjuncture to free ourselves from his do-
conjuntura *librarse* *do-*
minion. To obtain a convenient seat, it was necessary
minacion *lograr* *cómodo* *asiento*
to go very early, but who [would not rise betimes] to
∧ *temprano* *madrugar*
have the pleasure of hearing his speeches? The victory
gusto *oir* *discurso*
is not yet gained. The capitulation was not signed.
alcanzar ——— *firmar*
There remains to us yet [a great deal] to suffer. Nothing
quedar *mucho* *padecer*
ought to be left undone. Our wrongs remain still
hacer *agravio* *aun*
unrevenged.
vengar

Regimen in the Indicative or Subjunctive.*

Rule 132. When two verbs come together in English, and that the latter is governed in the indicative or subjunctive with a conjunction, the Spanish verb will in general admit the same mood; as, *Dixóme este que* pensaba *partir temprano*, the latter told me that he *meant* to set out early.

Consider, man, that every thing has had a beginning,
considerar *principio*
and that it will have an end. I never thought that my
fin *nunca* *creer*
name would be known at Peñaflor. He contrived that
conocer en ——— *disponer*
we should be conducted to a very retired room. I ex-
conducir *retirado*
pected he would have come to-day.
† *venir* *hoy*

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* See Directions for placing the Verbal Regimen in the Subjunctive, Grammar, page 238.

† See N. B. after this Rule, Grammar.

Observation.—I could receive him then, and so I
poder recibir entonces asi
told Agnes to conduct him to my room. They ordered
decir Ines conducir quarto mandar
him to teach me, but they permitted him only to
enseñar mas permitir
threaten me. I wish to go there to-morrow, and I wish
amenazar querer ʌ *allá*
you to go with me. Joseph told his brethren to return
decir volver
and bring Benjamin.
traer

Rule 133. Verbs denoting *fitness* or *necessity*, such as imply *command* or *permission*, those which signify *desire* or *joy*, *wonder* or *doubt*, and impersonals used interrogatively or negatively, govern generally their regimen in the subjunctive; as, *Mandó que rindiesen la plaza*, he ordered the place to be given up; *No hay ninguno que vaya*, there is no one to go.

It is not to be wondered at that the superstitious ages
de maravillarse supersticioso siglo
have produced an unbelieving age. There are very few
producir incrédulo
who [have not exposed themselves] to temptations. The
exponerse tentacion
judge ordered the carrier to be stript, and that in his
mandar desnudar
presence they should give him two hundred lashes.
dar azote

Note a.—Though thou come a hundred times.
venir
[In order] that no one [might know] it. [To the end]
a fin de saber para
that you [may be convinced.] [Lest] thou fall into
convencerse no sea que caer en
temptation. Provided we put our trust in God.
con tal que poner confianza

Promiscuous Exercises.

Charity is the virtue which men want most. [They
carecer *mas*
have not acquitted themselves] towards her as they ought.
cumplir *deber*
They will not like his voice. Contradiction ought to
gustar ——— *deber* ʌ
awaken attention, and not anger. All those who
despertar *atencion* *cólera*
know their temper, do not always know their heart.
conocer *genio* ʌ *siempre* *corazon*
The elders [were astonished] at my answers. Again
anciano *espantarse* *respuesta*
she sang, and again they hissed her. I mounted a
cantar *silvar* *montar*
good horse, which they had taken from the gentleman.
coger *caballero*
We ought to resist the temptations of the world.
deber ʌ *resistir* *tentacion*
Malice [takes pleasure] in lowering our pride. At hearing
malicia *complacerse* *abatir* *á el oir*
this she changed countenance. Men ought not to forget
mudar *semblante* *deber* *olvidarse*
what they are, nor the end for which they were created.
ni *fin*
But the wise Mentor opposed so rash a design. The
pero *sabio* ——— *oponerse* *temerario* ʌ *designio*
father wept with joy when he saw his daughter, and the
llorar *gozo* *ver*
mother seemed [as if she would] [devour her] with
parecer *que queria* *comersela*
kisses. The parents of the [young gentleman] allowed
beso *caballerito* *dexarse*
themselves easily to be deceived. Let us behave
ʌ *fácilmente* *engañar* *portarse*
in such a manner to all, as to deserve the esteem
de ʌ *modo* *merecer* *estimacion*
of the good. It suffices us to know that it is a work
basta *obra*
of his, to be persuaded that it is an excellent work.
estar *persuadido*

Youth wants wisdom to deliberate, and old age power
carecer *vejez*
to execute.

ON THE GERUND.

Rule 134. The English participle present is construed with the gerund in Spanish; as, The news being certain, *siendo ciertas las noticias.*

I have been reading, and he is now writing. Then
leer *escribir*
turning to her, and seeing her grief, he said. They
volverse *ver* *afliccion*
were coming * towards us; but having observed † our
venir *hacia* *observar*
position, and believing our forces superior, they fled.
creer *huir*

Rule 135. Gerunds admit the same regimen as do the verbs from which they are derived; as, *Arrepintiendose de sus culpas,* repenting his crimes.

Rule 136. The present participle, when used in English as a verbal noun, is resolved into the present of the infinitive in Spanish; as, The pleasure of *speaking* to him, *el gusto de* hablarle.

The Asiatics, remembering the dignity of Berenice,
Asiano *acordarse* *dignidad*
and pitying her hard fate, sent her succours. I
compadecerse *malo suerte* f. *enviar* *socorro*
saw her coming ‡, and profiting by the opportunity [I
ver *venir* *aprovecharse* *ocasion*
went away] without saying a word; but she heard me
irse *palabra* *oir*

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* See Note *b* to this Rule, Grammar.
† See Compound of the Gerund, Grammar, p. 240.
‡ See Note *a*, to Rule 134, Grammar.

[going * out]. Claudina looked without ceasing towards
salir *mirar* *cesar* *hacia*
the place. Happiness does not consist in living, but in
sitio *felicidad* *consistir* *vivir* *sino en*
[knowing how] to live. At last Domingo, after
saber *en fin* *despues de*
having eaten † and drunk well, went to his stable.
comer *beber* *bien* *caballeriza*
We took the place without having fired a gun.
tomar *plaza* *disparar* *cañon*
Clouds are formed from exhalations, arising ‡ from the
nube f. *formar* *levantar*
earth. I met them marching ‡ towards the fortress.
encontrar *marchar* *fortaleza*

Note a.—We shall obtain peace by making great sa-
lograr *hacer*
crifices. I convinced him by representing their wants,
convencer *representar* *necesidad*
and by reminding him of his former friendship.
traer á la memoria § *antigua amistad*

ON THE PARTICIPLE.

Rule 137. The participle is indeclinable when it is employed to form the compound tenses of any verb; as, *Nosotros le hemos ofendido, y el nos ha perdonado*, we have offended him, and he has pardoned us.

The armies have fought with intrepidity.
combatir *intrepidez*
[How many] have repented not having applied themselves
quanto *arrepentirse* *aplicarse*
to study in their youth, having suffered (2) many op-
estudio *juventud* *dexar*

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* See Note *a*, to Rule 134, Grammar.
† See Compound of the Gerund, Grammar, p. 240.
‡ See Observation, Grammar, page 240.
§ See *, Grammar, page 227.

portunities (1) to escape, wherein they might have pro-
escapar *en que* *aprovecharse*
fited by the instructions they had received!
recibir

Rule 138. When the participle is not preceded by the auxiliary *haber*, it assumes all the properties of a verbal adjective, and is consequently declinable; as, *Los justos serán premiados*, the righteous will be rewarded; *Ella parece afligida*, she seems afflicted.

The wicked are always tormented by their own con-
malo *atormentar*
science. All chemical preparations, said Doctor San-
quimico *decir*
grado, appear to me invented to ruin nature. Let
parecer *idear* *arruinar*
us consider who has given us being, and for what end
considerar *dar* *ser* *para que*
we have been created; how many are the mercies
criar *gracia*
received; and how great the ingratitude with which we
recibir
have repaid them.
pagar

Note a.—I have written to him four letters on the
tener *escribir*
subject, but he has not replied to any. I had
asunto *tener* *contestar* *ninguna* *tener*
spoken to them, and had convinced them. He concealed
hablar *tener convencer* *ocultarse*
himself, to avoid the praises which he had so well
evitar *alabanza* *tener*
deserved.
merecer

Note b.—This ceremony being concluded, they put
ceremonia *concluir* *poner*
me at the door. The male issue of the Gothic kings
puerta *masculino linea* *godo*

being extinct, the crown of Leon passed to his sister.
extinguir —— *pasar*
The rebels being vanquished, the army returned to
rebelde *vencer* *volver*
England. Having obtained the king's license, we set off
conseguir *partir*
immediately.
al punto

ON ADVERBS *.

Rule 139. When two or more adjectives coming together are to be formed into adverbs, the adverbial termination is added to the last adjective only; as, *Habla clara y concisamente*, he speaks clearly and concisely.

He composes correctly, writes elegantly, and speaks
componer correcto escribir elegante hablar
eloquently. A friend who candidly and judiciously
eloqüente candido juicioso
warns us secretly of our faults, is a treasure which we
advertir secreto yerro tesoro
cannot easily acquire, nor sufficiently appreciate.
poder fácil adquirir suficiente apreciar

On JAMAS, NUNCA, NO, and MUY †.

What we do willingly, is commonly ‡ well done.
hacer gustoso comun bien
Never [reproach] any one with the services which
echar en cara á A *servicio*
thou doest to him. He who is a slave to his passions
esclavo
can never boast of being free. If a man cannot
vanagloriarse

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* See Grammar, page 243.
† See Grammar, page 244.
‡ See Observation, Grammar, page 244.

find peace within his heart, he never will find it in
hallar *dentro de*
any other place. When they ask bishops if they
ninguno *parte* f. *preguntar*
wish to be bishops, they always answer, No. It is
querer *siempre responder* *
better to want riches, than † to employ them badly.
carecer *emplear* *mal*
Men forgive more easily hatred than contempt. Never,
perdonar *facil* *odio* *desprecio*
no never, shall we see again those happy days! He is
felix
very angry, because his son is very much inclined to vice.
enojado porque
You have offended her very much.
ofender

ON PREPOSITIONS ‡.

The unhappy minister lost all the hopes *on*
desdichado *perder* *esperanza*
which his ambition had fed. And [taking out] *from*
alimentarse *sacar*
the pocket my ducats, I began to count them *within*
comenzar *contar*
the hat. Heaven has united us again, *after* so many
sombrero *el cielo* *juntar*
years of separation. All loved him, some *for* his gifts,
——— *querer* *dadiva*
others *for* his benevolence. We saw the valley *from* the
top of the rock. Dame Jacinta was *by* my master.
cima *señora* ——— *amo*
Most times they punished me *without* reason. Every
castigar
morning we rehearsed *after* the manner of players.
ensayarse *comediante*
He knew what he never had known *until* then. He was
saber

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* See Observation, Grammar, p. 244.
† See Grammar, page 245.
‡ See Grammar, from page 246 to 250.

not elected *for* his erudition. This adventure did not
elegir

seem to me the best omen *for* the rest of the journey.
parecer *agüero* *resto* *viage*

Now then, asked the chapman coolly, How much
ahora bien preguntar *chalan frio* *quanto*

do you ask *for* your mule? *Before* his death he confessed
pedir

the crime *before* several witnesses. Saying this, he drew
delito *testigo* *decir* *sacar*

from under the habit a leather purse. We had travelled
cuero *bolsa* *caminar*

above two miles. Their lamentations were mingled *with*
milla *lamento* *mezclar*

the cries of the Indians. Trees are known *by* their
grito *Indio*

fruits. He saw himself compelled to place me *under*
verse *precisado* *poner*

the rod of a preceptor. I placed *on* the table two
férula *mesa*

kinds of soup. Our Antipodes are not *beneath* us, nor
género *sopa* *Antipoda*

we *beneath* them. He wrote *on* the nineteenth, that
escribir

he would set out *on* the twenty-second, but he was not
partir *estar*

back *on* Friday. Let us humble ourselves before
de vuelta *humillarse*

the Lord.

Rule 140. Prepositions govern the objective case; as, *Me quexo de ti*, I complain of thee; *No puede vivir sin mí*, he cannot live without me.

Be always on [thy guard]. Cast thy eyes on
estar *sobre* *tú* *pon* *ojo en*

me. How shall I be able to live without thee, after
yo *como* *poder* *vivir* *tu*

having lived so long with thee? There was no
tanto tiempo con

mercy for me.
misericordia

ON CONJUNCTIONS.

Rule 141. The copulative *but* not being preceded by a negative is expressed by *pero* or *mas;* and after a negative it is construed *sino:* as, I am rich, but I am not happy, *yo soy rico. pero* or *mas no soy dichoso;* He is not happy, but rich, *no es dichoso, sino rico.*

Rule 142. The exceptive *but* being preceded by an interrogative pronoun, or by a negative, is expressed by *sino;* and not following a negative is rendered *menos;* as, Who said it but you? *¿quien lo dixo sino vm.?* She eats nothing but fruit, *ella no come sino fruta;* She eats all but the rind, *ella como todo menos la corteza.*

None *but* God can know our thoughts. She is con-
conocer
tinually deceiving him, *but* nevertheless he likes her.
engañar *querer*
Every thing *but* the hour of death is uncertain. I do not complain of the law, *but* of her servants. Who caused
quexarse *ministro* *hacer*
(2) humanity to (1) weep *but* Nero? Death is terrible,
llorar *Neron*
but judgement will be more so: let us not fear then the
juicio
hour of death, *but* the day of judgement. What his valour achieved was much, *but* what his mind suffered
obrar *espiritu padecer*
was more. Fame is the reward of conquerors; *but*
fama *recompensa* *conquistador*
virtue will have another recompense. Of what
premio
[service was] to the Romans the death of Nero, *but* to
servio *de*
make an opening for Otho and Vitellius? The happiness
dar *entrada* *Othon.* *Vitelio* *dicha*
of a liberal and opulent man does not consist in having
dadivoso *rico*

riches, *but* in spending them, and not only in spending
gastar
them, *but** in spending them well.

Note a.—*But* for thee my son would have been murdered. Without friendship the world would be *but*
asesinar
a wilderness. Why does he grieve? He (2) ought
desierto *afligirse* *deber*
(1) *rather* to rejoice at seeing himself among us. *As* he
elegrarse
lived *so* he died. *Whether* thou be rich or poor, thou art not less obliged to be virtuous. He died on the
fallecer
twenty-fifth, *as* the clock struck three. We travelled
relox *dar* *caminar*
without knowing *whether* it would be possible to arrive
saber *llegar*
before day-break. I did not like his verses, *nor* his
amanecer *gustar* *verso*
prose *either*.
prosa

ON INTERJECTIONS.

Rule 143. Adjectives employed as interjections require *de* before the noun to which they are applied; as, *¡Desdichada de mi madre!* Oh! my unhappy mother!

Unhappy we, how dreadful is war to those who
desdichado *quan funesto*
undertake it! Happy thou, Telemachus! with such a
emprender
guide thou hast nothing to fear! Unhappy me! What shall I do! Whither shall I flee from my persecutors?
adonde *huir*

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* See Note *a*, to Rule 141, Grammar.

Lo! they are here with us! Woe to those sinners who
ete * ʌ *aquí* *ay* † *pecador*
die in their sins! Woe to me, should death come
morir *pecado* *venir*
before I am prepared!
prevenido

ON COLLOQUIAL IDIOMS.

To act as, (*i. e.* in the capacity of,) *hacer de*; He acted as notary on that occasion, *hizo de escribano en aquella ocasion.*

To become, (*i. e.* to be changed into,) *hacerse*; He became rich after the failure, *se hizo rico despues de la quiebra.*

To become, speaking of dress, is translated *caer* or *sentar*; Regimentals become him well, *el uniforme le cae,* or *le sienta bien.*

To become, in such expressions as the following, is translated *ser*; What will become of me! *¡que será de mí!*

To be in the right, *tener razon*; to be in the wrong, *no tener razon*; He is in the right to complain, *tiene razon de quejarse.*

To be near, or within an ace, is translated *estar a pique*; I was very near falling, *estuve a pique de caerme*; and sometimes by putting the second verb in the tense of the auxiliary, preceded by *por poco*; as, *Por poco me caí.*

To be to, in such expressions as the following, is translated *ir*; The abdication was nothing to the subjects, *nada les iba á los vasallos en la abdicacion.*

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* See Grammar, page 254.
† See N. B. to this Rule, Grammar.

To be to blame for, *tener la culpa de*; Am I then to blame for his cruelties? *¿Pues que tengo yo la culpa de sus crueldades?*

Exercises on the foregoing Idioms.—In arguments he that is in the wrong generally talks loudest. She was
habla
very near losing her life. But for him, what would
perder
have become of her! Señora Leonarda is in the right, said the old negro. Our footman acted as coachman in
decir *lacayo* *cochero*
his absence. [As soon as] he becomes rich, he will
luego que
forget all his relations. Women generally prefer the
olvidarse *pariente* *preferir*
colours which are in fashion, although they may not
de moda
become them so well as others. We were within an ace of being drowned. What are his victories to the
ahogarse
nation? He brought his niece home, in order that she
traer *sobrina*
might act as housekeeper. He acted as if the lives of
ama de llaves *obrar*
his soldiers were nothing to him, a cruelty for which the
soldado *crueldad*
soldiers themselves were to blame. Consider, man,
considerar
that when thou wilt be very near dying, it will not
quando
then be a time to think on what will become of
entonces *pensar*
thee!

To care (in such expressions as the following) is translated *darse*; I care nothing for his threats, *nada se me da de sus amenazas.*

To fancy, (whimsically,) *antojarse*; They fancied that all would applaud them, *se les antojó que todos*

los aplaudirian ; She fancied apples, *se le antojaron manzanas.*

To give blessings, *echar bendiciones ;* Give them thy blessing, *echales tu bendicion.*

To have to do, in such expressions as the following, is translated *tener que ver ;* What have the conquests of the Carthaginians to do with what I say ? *¿ Que tienen que ver las conquistas de los Cartagineses con lo que yo digo ?*

To have weight with, *hacer fuerza á ;* All that he said had no weight with the minister, *todo lo que dixo no le hizo ninguna fuerza al ministro.*

However, in such expressions as the following, is translated *por ;* However great may be his merit, *por grande que sea su merito.*

To lay the blame on, *echar la culpa á ;* All the nation laid the blame on ministers, *toda la nacion echó la culpa á los ministros.*

To look, in speaking of inanimate objects, *caer ;* My windows looked to the garden, *mis ventanas caian al jardin.*

Exercises on the foregoing Idioms.—However good and wise a king may be, still he is a man. And if the boy
aun
[turns out] mischievous, every one will lay the blame on
salir *travieso*
thee. As his victories would have been nothing to his subjects, what did they care whether he conquered or
vasallo *vencer* *ó*
was conquered ? When men are prejudiced, there is no
preocupado
argument that has any weight with them. The front
argumento *fachada*
of the church looked towards the East. What had his
oriente
former victories to do with that defeat ? He told me
antiguo *derrota* *decir*

that he envied my husband's lot, however unfortunate
envidiar *suerte* f. *desgraciado*
it might be. And after having given them his blessing, he closed his eyes for ever. Men often lay the blame on
cerrar
their ill luck, when only their ill conduct is to blame.
conducta
Some women fancy that every one that [looks at] them
mirar
is [in love] with them. Children fancy every thing
enamorado *de* *niño*
they see.
ver

To make pay, in such expressions as the following, is translated *llevar á*; They made my father pay a thousand pounds for the farm, *le llevaron á mi padre mil libras por el cortijo.*

To make the mind up, *consentir en*; The innkeeper had made his mind up to gain a great deal on this occasion, *el mesonero habia consentido en ganar mucho en esta ocasion.*

To miss, (*i. e.* to feel a loss,) *echar menos*; As soon as I put my hand into my pocket I missed my purse, *luego que metí la mano en la faltriquera eché menos mi bolsa.*

To pay attention to, *hacer caso de*; He pays no attention to what I say, *no hace caso de lo que digo.*

To serve for, (*i. e.* in place of,) *servir de*; A stone served him for a pillow, *una piedra le servia de almohada.*

To smell of, or like, *oler á*; His clothes smell still of gunpowder, *aun huelen sus vestidos á pólvora.*

To spare, (*i. e.* to omit,) *perdonar*; He spared no diligence, *no perdonó diligencia alguna.*

To spoil, *echar á perder ;* He spoils every thing he does, *echa á perder todo lo que hace.*

To stand in, (*i. e.* to cost,) *salir á ;* This work stood the proprietors in two guineas a volume, *esta obra le salió al propietario á dos guineas el tomo.* When the value, and not the rate, is mentioned, it is translated *tener de costa ;* It stood the proprietor in a hundred pounds, *le tuvo al propietario cien libras de costa.*

Exercises on the foregoing Idioms.—What I can assure thee is, that I shall spare no opportunity of mocking thy
ocasion *burlar*
vigilance. Sometimes we will amuse ourselves with
vigilancia *en*
hunting, at others with fishing, and so I hope that you
* *en* * *esperar*
will not miss the city. I took him for the gardener,
ciudad *tener* *jardinero*
and for [that time] I paid no attention to him. And
por *entonces*
from [that moment] I made my mind up, that I should
desde *luego*
not spend badly the time in the country. Wash this
pasar *mal* *lavar*
bottle; it smells of vinegar. The salt water had spoiled
vinagre *salado*
all the powder. This pipe stands him in a hundred
pólvora *pipa*
pounds, and the wine he drank before used to stand me
beber
in seven shillings a bottle. From [that time] caves
entonces *soterraneo*
served for an asylum to people of our profession. We
asilo *gente* f. *profesion*
shall not make them pay to-day as much as they made
hoy
her pay yesterday.
ayer

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* See Note *b*, to Rule 136, Grammar.

To take the fancy, *caer en gracia*; She used to make us repeat all the airs which took her fancy, *ella nos hacia repetir todas las tonadillas que le caian en gracia.*

To take amiss, *llevar á mal*; He did not take amiss what I said, *no llevó á mal lo que dixe.*

To take for granted, *dar por supuesto*, I take it for granted that you won't come with me, *doy por supuesto que vm. no quiere venir conmigo.*

To taste of or like, *saber á*; This wine tastes like vinegar, *este vino sabe á vinagre.*

To think, preceded by the adverb *rather*, or by to be inclined, is translated *estar en*, in such expressions as the following; I rather think that he won't come to-day, *estoy en que no vendrá hoy.*

To try, (*i. e.* to endeavour,) *hacer por*; I shall try to come, *haré por venir.*

To wonder, (*i. e.* to be at a loss to know,) is not translated, and the verb governed is put in one of the futures of the indicative, or in the imperfect of the subjunctive; I wonder whether these complaints will ever end? *¿Si se acabarán jamas estas quexas?* I wonder whether the enemy's loss has been great? *¿Si habrá sido grande la perdida del enemigo?*

Exercises on the foregoing Idioms.—I took for granted that I was going to lose my life with my poor ducats.
ir *perder* *ducado*
It is said that the manna, which fell in the desert, tasted
mandá *caer* *desierto*
of that which each one of the Israelites liked most.
Israelita gustar
Some men die bachelors, because no woman takes their
soltero
fancy, and others because they have not taken any woman's fancy. He never thought she would have taken
pensar

amiss his proposal. I wonder whether he will accept the
propuesta *aceptar*
conditions. I rather think he [will not be contented] with
no contentarse
what they offer him. Had he tried to comfort her, her
ofrecer *consolar*
affliction would have been less. I am inclined to think
afliccion
that he will take it for granted that we will not consent
to it. They presented me to the duke, and I had the
presentar *duque*
[good fortune] of taking his fancy.
dicha

ON SYNONYMS.

Adonde, Donde.

These adverbs are frequently but improperly employed for each other, their respective imports not being exactly alike, for *adonde* is the corresponding word to *whither*, and *donde* to *where*; custom, however, seems to have sanctioned the indiscriminate use of both as equivalents to the latter in English; but *whither* can only be properly translated *adonde*; "I place my money where it is safe," *pongo mi dinero adonde*, or *donde, esta seguro*; "I shall carry my money whither it may be safe," *llevaré mi dinero adonde este seguro.*

Exercise.—Every one related whither he was going.
contar
They repaired whither the negro and I were. I
acudir
accompanied her to her house, where a grand-daughter
acompañar *nieta*
of hers was indisposed. I don't like to go whither
indispuesta *querer*
you say, because I like better to stay where I am.
gustar *quedarse*
[Be not eager] to heap up riches, because where thy
apresuarse *amontonar*
treasure is thy heart will be also. In vain the murderer
asesino

endeavours to conceal himself where he can; whither
esforzarse *ocultarse*
shall he go, that the voice of conscience may not reach him?
alcanzar

Agarrar, Asir.

Both these verbs imply to have a hold; but *agarrar*, (from *garra*, a grapple,) conveys the idea of holding fast, whilst *asir*, (from *asa*, a handle,) denotes merely the action of seizing, and requires to be qualified by some adverbial expression, when it is employed to express a firm hold. It is for this reason that *asir* is always used, either when what is held is not of itself strong, or when the exertion is inconsiderable; "He seized her fast by the hair," *la agarró*, or *la asió fuertemente, de los cabellos*; "He seized her by a hair," *la asió de un cabello.*

Exercise.—And the wife of Potiphar seized him by the
Putifar
border of his garment, but he left her his mantle and
orla *vestidura* *manto*
fled. I took hold of his arm, and we retired to a
huir *brazo* *retirar*
coffee-house. He seized the tree with both hands, and
café *árbol* *mano* f.
pulled it up. He seized her by the arm, and conducted
arrancar *conducir*
her to the presence of the judge. Had I not seized the
presencia
rope that they threw me, I should have been drowned.
soga *echar* *ahogarse*
Had he seized him by the arm, instead of laying hold
en lugar
of him by his coat epaulette, he would not have
casaca charretera
escaped.
escaparse

Ahí, Allí, Allá.

These adverbs are equivalent in English to *there, thither,* or *that place*; but their imports are not exactly

alike. *Ahí* always denotes a place near at hand, and, generally, supposes it close to the person addressed; "Somebody knocks at the door, ask who is there?" *alguno llama á la puerta, pregunta quien esta ahí;* "Examine, O man! thy heart, there thou wilt see the motives of thy actions," *exâmina, hombre, tu corazon, ahí verás los motivos de tus acciones.* *Allí* and *allá* denote a remote place, which, according to their strict meaning, the former points out *absolutely*, and the latter *circumstantially*; thus, "He dines there," *come allí*, leaves it undetermined whether, or no, it is the place at which he usually dines, but *come allá* decidedly excludes the general dining place. Custom, however, seems to have so much blended their respective imports, that this distinction is not sufficiently noticed. It ought further to be observed, that *allá* has more the force of *to that place* than *allí* has, and should therefore accompany verbs denoting motion to a place; "He thought that with only going thither he would become rich, as if gold rolled there about the streets," *creyó que con solo ir allá se haria rico, como si el oro rodara allí por las calles.*

Aquí, Acá,

Are equivalent to *here, hither, this place*, the latter implying *to this place* more forcibly than the former does, and therefore the observations made on the foregoing adverbs are equally applicable to these; "He comes hither sometimes," *viene acá algunas veces*; "Here I keep my money," *aquí guardo mi dinero.*

Exercise.—Here we are to sleep. Neither gold nor
dormir
silver were seen there. Come hither. Here thou wilt
ver *venir*
live in peace. Not only the culprit, but his accusers
vivir *pax* *reo* *acusador*
were likewise there. Take him to prison, said the
tambien *llevar* *la carcel*
judge, there let him learn obedience: immediately
aprender
they laid hands on the delinquent, and conducted him
echar *de* *delinqüente* *conducir*

thither. I wish to see the wound you have there. He
querer *herida*
told me, that as he was coming hither one night an
decir *venir*
assassin wounded him in the breast; and to convince me,
asesino *herir* *pecho* *convencer*
he showed me the scar he had there. You write
mostrar *cicatriz* *escribir*
from France that you do not wish to stay there:
querer *quedarse*
remember that you might have remained here, but
acordarse *permanecer*
went thither against my consent: as you cannot return
ir *voluntad* *volver*
hither, if you like Italy, you may go thither, and try
gustar
to establish yourself there.

Debe ser, Debe de ser.

There are scarcely two expressions so much misapplied by Spanish authors as the above are,—even Cervantes seems to have mistaken the one for the other *,—yet their imports are widely different; for although they are alike equivalent in English to must be, or ought to be, *debe ser* implies necessity, and *debe de ser* probability; "The Gospel ought to be believed, because it is the word of God," *el Evangelio debe ser creido, porque es la palabra de Dios*; "The news of their bankruptcy must be certain, because the shop is shut up," *las noticias de su quiebra deben de ser ciertas, pues que esta cerrada la tienda.* The foregoing observations are equally applicable, when *deber* is placed before other infinitives; "This letter must contain money, because so I promised my friend," *esta carta debe contener dinero, porque así se lo prometí á mi amigo*; "This letter must contain money, because it weighs a great deal," *esta carta debe de contener dinero, pues pesa mucho.*

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* La verdadera amistad no puede, ni debe *de* ser sospechosa.—*Don Quixote.*

Exercise.--The conditions ought to be advantageous, otherwise they will not be accepted. We must be
de otro modo
merciful. Pride must be his predominant passion,
dominante
else he would not have done it. I say that she must be
sino
merciful, because she forgave him. He must repent
pues *perdonar* *arrepentirse*
if he wishes to be pardoned. To spend as much as he
querer *gastar*
does, a man ought to be rich; but [according to] what is
segun
said of that gentleman, he must be very poor.

Es preciso, Es menester.

Both these imply that something is requisite, and are indiscriminately translated, *it is requisite, it is necessary*, or *it must*; but what *es menester* denotes as requisite, may sometimes relate to our utility, or convenience, and consequently be dependent on our will, whereas *es preciso* denotes something which either duty or necessity renders indispensably requisite; "It is requisite that they should live together," *es menester que vivan juntos*; "To go to the Continent, it is requisite to cross the sea," *para ir al Continente, es preciso atravesar el mar.*

Exercise.—It is necessary to die, and we must bear
morir *llevar*
death with resignation. It is necessary that we should

---

bear with patience the troubles of this life. The cook,
trabajo *cocinera*
for it is necessary that I should describe her, was a per-
porque *describir*
son of sixty years. To be saved, it is necessary to be vir-
salvar *vir-*
tuous. You must wrap yourself well up, in that climate.
tuoso *abrigarse* *clima* f.
To soften wax, it is necessary to warm it.
ablandar cera *calentar*

Honor, Honra.

Honor is a principle inherent in the individual, and, consequently, is independent of public opinion; *Honra*, on the contrary, owes its worth to public estimation; the first only may be inherited, and only the second conferred; "A man of honour is an honour to his family," *un hombre de honor es la honra de su familia.*

Exercise.—He was buried in the Chapel Royal, an
enterrar *Capilla Real*
honour which he well deserved. Act always as a man
merecer *obrar*
of honour. Honour ought never to be sacrificed. The duke did me the honour of appointing me his secretary.
nombrar
The pomp of funerals regards more the vanity of the
pompa *entierro* *mirar*
living, than the honour of the dead.
vivo *muerto*

Lograr, Conseguir, Alcanzar.

The first expresses the attainment of the object of our wishes, without reference to the means; the second, what our solicitude has obtained with reference to the efforts employed; the third, what we have obtained through our supplications. With the two first, therefore, justice may be combined, but the other always implies favour; "He obtained the confidence of the king," *logró la confianza del rey*; "He used the utmost efforts to obtain her hand," *hizo los mayores esfuerzos para conseguir su mano*; "If we do not repent, we never shall obtain the pardon of our sins," *si no nos arrepentimos, nunca alcanzarémos el perdon de nuestros pecados.*

Exercise.—How shall I be able [to get out] of this
como *salir*
prison, when they have just taken from me the means
quitar *medio*
of obtaining it! You will be able to support yourself
poder *mantener*

with the money until you obtain some employment.
hasta que
So capricious is fortune, that those who do not seek her
buscar
obtain her greatest favours. The frogs besought Jupiter
rana suplicar
so much, that [at length] they obtained a king. Had
al fin
he not received reinforcements, he never would have obtained the victory.

Luego, Despues.

Both these adverbs imply posteriority of time, and so far they are equivalent to *after* in English, but *luego* circumscribes the time within determined boundaries; "After he read the book he sent it to me," *despues que leyó el libro me le envió* (*i. e.* some time after) *luego que leyó el libro me le envió* (*i. e.* as soon as read.)

Exercise.—After I satisfied his curiosity, [Well now],
satisfacer *ahora bien*
Gil Blas, said he to me. But after they understood the
entender
origin of the noise, their uneasiness [was changed] into
inquietud *convertirse en*
loud peals of laughter. After the captain of
grande carcaxada
robbers had made this apology, he got into bed.
vandolero *meterse*
After they expelled their enemies, they returned to their cities. After the sun appears, all bodies cast a shadow.
hacer ʌ

No obstante, Aunque, Bienque.

Of these three conjunctions the first two are equally employed to exclude an opposition, but their import is not exactly the same; *no obstante* serves to exclude a positive opposition, and *aunque* one that is contingent; "He is gone out although he is ill," *ha salido no obstante que esta malo*; "I shall go there to-morrow though it rain," *iré allá mañana aunque llueva.* *Bienque* serves to

modify the first idea, diminishing its force; "I shall go to-morrow, though should it rain it will be a folly to go out," *yo iré mañana bienque si llueve será locura el salir.*

Exercise.—They have lost the battle, though, consi-
perder
dering the enemy's superiority, it is not to be wondered at. It rains, though the wind is changed. The emperor and the prince are both great generals, though the latter is certainly very superior. She would not marry him,
casarse
though he were rich. The atheist denies the existence
ateista negar *existencia*
of God, although all the works of nature proclaim his
obra *declarar*
omnipotence.
omnipotencia

Opinion, Parecer, Dictamen.

Opinion (from *opinor*) denotes opinion only as conceived, the others as declared; but *parecer* (from *pareo*) implies such an opinion as is given on the existence or non-existence of a thing, the truth or falsehood of an assertion, &c. whereas *dictamen* (from *dicto*) tends to influence future conduct; "Every one has his opinion," *cada qual tiene su opinion*; "I am of opinion that he will conquer," *soy de parecer que vencerá*; "They would not follow his opinion," *no quisieron seguir su dictamen.*

Exercise.—Physicians do not always declare their opi-
médico
nion. According to the opinion of the surgeon, the
cirujano
wound is not mortal. Many find themselves com-
herida *verse* *pre-*
pelled to act against their own opinion. The good man
cisado *bueno hombre*
replied, I am not of thy uncle's opinion. He always
tio
abides by the opinion of his physician. Ptolemy was
arreglarse *Ptolemo*
of opinion that the sun revolved round the earth.
revolver

Pertenecer, Corresponder.

These verbs are synonymous when employed as equivalents to the verb *belong* in English; but *pertenecer* refers to the act, and *corresponder* to the right of possessing; "They confiscated whatsoever belonged to him," *confiscaron quanto le pertenecia*; "Let us give every one what belongs to him," (*i. e.* what is his due,) *demos á cada uno lo que le corresponde.*

Exercise.—This house belonged to the hospital for

———

many years. The title of majesty belongs to kings.
tratamiento
According to her father's will the estate belongs
testamento *hacienda*
to the widow, but it has been divided among all. That
viuda *repartir*
colony has always belonged to the Dutch. Having di-
colonia
vided the conquered kingdoms into several portions, each belligerent power took that which belonged to it.
potencia

Porque, Pues.

When these words are employed to denote cause, motive, or reason, they are synonymous; but *porque* expresses a positive inference, and *pues* one that is only probable; "He stayed at home because he was ill," *se quedó en casa porque estaba malo*; "You will not find him at home, because he always goes out early," *no le encontrará vm. en casa, pues siempre sale temprano.*

Exercise.—He demanded of me my daughter, be-
pedir
cause she is pretty; and I refused her to him, because
bonito *negar*
he is ugly: he will find another wife, because he is
feo *hallar*
rich; and will repent because he is old: he will
arrepentirse
forget my daughter, because he does not love her; and
olvidar

will not ruin me, because I am so already. And thus
arruinar *ya*
my master lost his life, because his physician did not know
medico
Greek. He will obtain the situation, without doubt,
el Griego *puesto*
because he has good friends.

Sospecha, Rezelo.

Sospecha may allude either to good or to evil, but *rezelo* only can allude to evil: the first, therefore, denotes every species of suspicion, and the second only that which is accompanied with a degree of fear. Their derivatives *sospechar, sospechoso,* and *rezelar, rezeloso,* are liable to the same distinction; "I suspected that my wound was dangerous," *sospechaba,* or *rezelaba que mi herida era peligrosa*; "He raised the stone, suspecting that it concealed a treasure," *levantó la losa, sospechando que ocultaba un tesoro.*

Exercise.—They had not any suspicion of the trick I
pieza
had played them. We suspected that they were coming
to take us. I had some suspicions that he loved another
prender
woman more than me. We always suspected that he
would leave us a good legacy. Not to render myself
dexar *hacerse*
suspicious, I did not frequent the house.

Veneno, Ponzoña.

Veneno denotes any species of poison, either as a simple or a compound; *Ponzoña* generally implies animal poison; sometimes vegetable poison, but only in its natural state; "The poison of vipers," *el veneno,* or *la ponzoña de las víboras*; "All cosmetics are prepared poisons," *todos los cosméticos son venenos preparados.*

Exercise.—There are snakes in the island of Ceylon,
culebra *isla* *Ceylan*
whose poison kills in four hours. He suspected that
matar

there was some poison in his drink. The poison of these
bebida
insects is in the sting. Each poison has its antidote.
insecto *aguijon* *antidoto*
Poisons belong to the animal, vegetable, and mineral
——— *vegetal* ———
kingdoms.

Voz, Palabra.

Although these nouns when used as equivalents to *word* in English, are synonymous, yet they cannot be indiscriminately employed; *vox* implies a word considered as unconnected and unuttered, and should therefore be adopted when we treat of the structure, the real meaning, or the derivation of words; *palabra* denotes an uttered word considered as a component part of a sentence, and regards all the circumstances which refer to the pronunciation, the figurative meaning, or the energy of words. "This Dictionary contains many words," *este Diccionario contiene muchas voces*; "I took them at their word," *les cogí la palabra*.

Exercise.—His style is full of high-sounding words.
altisonante
We have had some words with them. He concluded his
concluir
letter with these words. The word *ennui* is a French
carta ———
word, and a word very difficult to pronounce. He re-
dificil *re-*
peated it word by word. All my words had no weight
petir
with her. Many words in that language have no plural.
idioma
He answered not a word. These words are offensive to
ofensivo
modesty. Avoid cutting words. His writings abound in
pudor *picante*
foreign words. Never give your word without having first considered whether you can keep it.
poder cumplir

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